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GRAFFIGNA DESIRES JUST SOLUTION TO BEAGLE PROBLEM

PY312314 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1536 GMT 31 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (LATIN)--Lt Gen Omar Graffigna, commander in chief of the Argentine Air Force, has said that the meeting he held last weekend with his Chilean counterpart, Gen Fernando Matthei, is in keeping with Pope John Paul II's desire to find a just, honorable solution for both countries in their dispute over the Beagle region.

Commenting on the meeting held in the Bariloche tourist area, Graffigna regarded it as "a meeting of two friends having a great responsibility toward their respective countries, who are trying--through human contact and dialog--to find agreements and solutions to their current problems."

"I believe that with this kind of meetings we are in a way complying with the pope's desire to find a just, honorable solution for both countries, which means that we must start looking for agreements and exchanging opinions as the best way of solving many of those problems," he added.

Graffigna said he will possibly hold another meeting with Matthei later, but this time in Chile.

The Beagle conflict, in which the pope is acting as mediator, was also being discussed here today by Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor with his aides, at a meeting which was believed to be attended by Gen Hugo Matello, Argentine ambassador in Santiago.

OAS SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN MENDOZA

PY011746 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Mendoza, 1 Nov (TELAM)--On arriving at El Plumerillo Airport at 1330 today, OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila said that he was cordially treated in Bolivia despite the events which are taking place there and that he had no problems in departing from La Paz for Argentina. He confirmed that he will meet President Videla in Buenos Aires on Monday afternoon.

COMMANDER LEAVES FOR AMERICAN ARMY CONFERENCE

PY031635 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The army commander left for Colombia this morning. Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola heads a delegation of staff officers and officers of the Army General Secretariat to the 13th conference of American armies. The meeting will begin in Bogota on Monday and will last until Saturday. Its purpose is to achieve close cooperation among the armies in dealing with subjects of common interest regarding the defense and security of the American continent.

TIMETABLE FOR YACYRETA PROJECTS ANNOUNCED

PY302244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2004 GMT 30 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (LATIN)--In a statement published today, Jorge Pegoraro, executive director of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise, announced that the first turbine of the Argentine-Paraguayan hydroelectric dam will start operating in 1982 and that 4 years later, 20 turbines will be in operation.

Five companies which won the preliminary bid to carry out the civil works of Yacyreta received today the appropriate sheets of requirements at a ceremony in which Yacyreta's timetable was virtually put into motion.

These firms are: Ingenieros Civiles Asociados, Empresa Constructora Yacyreta, Dumez S.A., Morrison Knudsen-Constructora EMKA, and Dragados Hotchief-CCI-AUXINI.

Juan Britez Caballero, the Paraguayan director of the binational enterprise, said that the civil works should be underway by no later than October 1980.

He added that the preselected firms should submit their bids within 6 months and the binational enterprise will then issue the appropriate awards.

PRESENTATION OF BOLIVIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS SUSPENDED

PY021130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 1 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (AFP)--As a consequence of the institutional changes that occurred in Bolivia today, the presentation of the credentials of the new Bolivian ambassador to Argentina, Jorge Escobar Cusicanqui, was suspended.

The diplomat, who should have participated in the protocol ceremony with President Jorge Rafael Videla at 1415 GMT today, had to postpone the ceremony. No precise date has been set, but it is believed that it will be carried out next week.

Although the cause of the suspension was not made known officially, local sources asserted that it was due to the coup d'etat that occurred this morning, which overthrew President Walter Guevara Arze's government.

URUGUAYAN JEHOVAH'S WITNESS ORDERED EXPELLED

PY311455 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 30 Oct 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpt] The Federal Chamber of Appeals has ordered the expulsion from the country of a Uruguayan Citizen, a member of the Jehovah's Witness sect, who had sought temporary residence in Argentina. His stay here was ruled illegal as established by Decree No 1867/76, which prohibits the activities of that religious group.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TECHNICAL MISSION--A technical mission from the Japan Consulting Institute has arrived in Argentina to conduct studies about the possibilities for nontraditional and overall utilization of forestry resources in the Province of Chaco. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 8 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS TO ROMANIA--The mining secretariat has announced that zinc concentrates produced by the El Aguilar mine in July, worth approximately \$1.5 million, will be exported to Romania. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Oct 79 p 2 second section PY]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS OF MILITARY COUP

Military Leaders With Differing Solutions

WA032016 London REUTER in English 2012 GMT 3 Nov 79 WA

[Text] La Paz, Nov 3, REUTER--Bolivian military leaders today put pressure on Col Alberto Natusch, leader of Thursday's coup, to step down, but proposed two sharply differing alternatives.

Sources at the Presidential Palace said a faction led by former dictator Gen Hugo Banzer was pressing for installation of a more radical rightwing regime.

Another faction, led by Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen David Padilla, wanted power returned to parliament which elected civilian Walter Guevara Arze as president in August, the sources said.

Colonel Natusch, 52, who describes his policies as "nationalist leftist," was cloistered in the palace with chiefs of the armed forces.

The coup was fiercely opposed from the start by parliament, the powerful trade unions, and President Guevara Arze's government, which refused to step down and went underground.

Military Reportedly Asks Natusch To Resign

PY031924 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov, (LATIN)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch today initiated urgent consultations with high military commanders after having received a proposal from some military sectors to give up the government he seized on Thursday, according to sources at the Presidential Palace.

The proposal was brought to him by Gen Juan Ayoroa, who is now in the palace, waiting for the result of the talks between Natusch and the high commanders. Ayoroa, who was interior minister during Gen Hugo Banzer's government, entered Natusch's office after Juan Lechin left. The latter, the chief labor leader in the country, stressed to Natusch the repudiation of the coup by the working class.

Army Units Call for Civilian Power

WA031912 London REUTER in English 1909 GMT 3 Nov 79 WA

[Text] La Paz, Nov 3, REUTER--Sections of the Bolivian Army today called on Col Alberto Natusch to return power to the civilian government he overthrew on Thursday, sources at the Presidential Palace said. The proposal was handed to the 52-year-old colonel by Gen Juan Ayoroa. It was not known how many units were behind the call. Colonel Natusch immediately called an urgent conference of the commanders of the armed forces, the sources said.

General Ayoroa, a former interior minister under rightwing President Gen Hugo Banzer, was still in the palace waiting for a response, the sources said.

Colonel Natusch yesterday declared himself president and announced he was forming a cabinet of eight civilians and five military officers. But parliament, the powerful trade unions and the government of civilian President Walter Guevara Arze have all rejected the takeover and refused to recognize his administration.

On the evening after the coup, Gen Julio Herrera, defense minister under Mr Guevara Arze, declared his support for Colonel Natusch and said there was not a single unit in Bolivia which had not backed the coup. But Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen David Padilla, who refused to join the coup leaders, was later reported holding discussions with some unit leaders outside La Paz.

Earlier today Colonel Natusch held a surprise meeting with one of his main opponents, labor leader Juan Lechin, but failed to win his support.

Ayoroa Denies Carrying 'Ultimatum'

PY032209 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2148 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Nov (LATIN)--The armed forces were deceived and drawn into the coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch. This statement was made this afternoon by Gen Juan Ayoroa when he left the Presidential Palace after a talk of several hours with the coup chief. They were made to believe that they had the support of majority political parties, but at the hour of truth we see that it is only the support of a few individual politicians, the retired general, who had been called to the palace to be offered a post in the government, said.

Ayoroa denied that he had carried an ultimatum to Natusch, stating that he had spoken with the colonel as a fellow officer on his own behalf and not in the name of any group.

Army Command Supports Natusch

PA040502 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0441 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (EFE)--The Bolivian Army General Command broadcast a communique tonight expressing its support for Bolivia's new president, Col Alberto Natusch. The text signed by Gen Luis Garcia states that "the people must keep off the streets and plazas" in order to avoid bloodshed. The communique was broadcast shortly after the armed clashes which occurred at La Paz in which three civilians were killed and nine others were wounded. The streets in La Paz have, since early in the night, echoed with the constant sound of gunfire. Army armored cars patrol the city while groups of demonstrators, supporting overthrown constitutional President Walter Guevara, have built barricades and lit bonfires in the main streets of La Paz.

A presidential communique said that Natusch himself will speak to the nation in a televised message.

Santa Cruz Garrison Backs Natusch

PY042129 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2113 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The (?air force) and army command notifies the [word indistinct] and brave people of Santa Cruz that there is a unity of beliefs among the members of the air force and army units of this garrison with regard to the attitude of Col Alberto Natusch's government toward the defense of the nation and its institutions, born together with the fatherland and now in danger of being destroyed by foreign designs.

The armed forces of the nation are united around a single ideal [words indistinct] defending the life and properties of the persons and other guarantees provided by the political constitution of the state.

Finally, the population is urged to remain calm and is being warned that any disruption of order will be severely punished.

Signed: Col (Hector Maldonado Camacho)

National Guard Opposes Coup

PY041535 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2245 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (LATIN)--Noncommissioned officers and policemen [agentes] of the National Guard, which is a branch of the Bolivian Police Force, stated today that they do not support the coup d'etat through which Col Alberto Natusch Busch came to power. They stated in a communique that they support the popular struggle against the coup and that they repudiate the attitude of their commanders, who on Thursday announced the branch's support for the coup. The National Guard is in charge of controlling demonstrators, patrolling streets, directing traffic and customs control. It is estimated that the branch has 2,000 men.

Padilla, Other Officers Arrested

WA050125 London REUTER in English 0110 GMT 5 Nov 79 WA

[Text] La Paz, Nov 4, REUTER--Bolivian Col Alberto Natusch fought off an attempt to oust his three-day-old regime today and placed key opposition figures under house arrest, military sources said. The sources said Gen David Padilla, armed forces commander under ousted President Walter Guevara Arze, and other officers opposed to Colonel Natusch were under house arrest.

The colonel, who seized power from the civilian president in a coup Thursday, imposed martial law after forces loyal to General Padilla attacked the Presidential Palace overnight in fighting that raged for several hours. General Padilla has led army resistance to the new regime. Colonel Natusch's forces repulsed the attack, and the sources said tonight that the faction advocating the return of power to the dissolved parliament had decided to stop its resistance to avoid further bloodshed.

The city center, heavily patrolled by army troops tonight, was calm, but shooting could be heard in a working class district northeast of the Presidential Palace.

New Military Commanders Take Office

PA030124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0022 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (EFE)--The commanders of the Bolivian Armed Forces were sworn into their posts tonight at the La Paz government palace. The new commanders are as follows: commander in chief of the armed forces: Gen Eden Castillo; commander of the army: Gen Luis Garcia; commander of the air force: Gen Jaime Nino de Guzman; commander of the navy: Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero.

The new commanders replaced Gen David Padilla, Gen Ramon Acero, Gen Gaston Garcia Lupy and Rear Adm Rene Torres.

New Commander Speaks at Swearing-In

PY030137 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Speech by Brig Gen Eden Castillo, new commander in chief of the armed forces, after being sworn in by President Alberto Natusch Busch at government palace on 2 November--live]

[Text] Your Excellency the president of the republic, cabinet ministers, commanders, officers of the armed forces, ladies and gentlemen: This institutional action of the revolutionary government is in keeping with the great principle of self-determination of peoples, such as Bolivia, which is taking major steps toward its (recovery), in which we play a role and are responsible for major tasks aimed at solving our great problems related to our new posts.

The honor bestowed upon us with this new military post obliges us to convincingly work without a pause to enrich this new context which has an unquestionably high sense of change and popular participation. I say change because the promises made by the president of the republic in his manifesto and his speech delivered tonight, that is, the historical goals of the national revolution--which were distorted by groups who claimed to represent the people--mean the reactivation of the nationalized mines, the basic source of our national economy; the integration into national life of the peasant sector so that they may live as true human beings and may enjoy well-being; and the workers' true participation in production benefits. Labor participation in management, if conceived without malice or suspicion, should put in the hands of the workers--be they miners or factory workers--the power to move with civic spirit toward a broad field of participation.

Besides, the political decision to call upon the people to elect a sovereign constituent assembly to transform our fundamental basic laws and to provide the people with the means to hold truly democratic elections for the future rulers of Bolivia, is undeniably a step forward in the Latin American democratic framework.

For these reasons and for others of subjective nature related to the armed forces leadership, we declare that on accepting the responsibility stemming from our appointments, we will comply with our duties with loyalty, honesty and dedication to guarantee unity and discipline within the military structure.

I want to close by expressing my thanks in my own name and in the name of the other new commanders. [applause]

Natusch Address at Military Ceremony

PY020014 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2254 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Speech by President Alberto Natusch Busch on installing new military commanders at government palace on 2 November--live]

[Text] Commanders, officers of the Bolivian Police, ladies and gentlemen: Bolivia has entered a stage of major frustrations which will necessarily mark the course to follow in our fatherland. We have concluded that the purpose of implementing the people's democratic participation in government decisions can only be achieved within a conventional framework, because dialog between the people and those in power can be established not only in an organic agreement but also by interpreting the people's needs. As I stated earlier, my government is aware of the difficult times the country is enduring but we also said that we are moved by an unshakable decision to work which, in these circumstances, is the driving force which compels us to face the crisis and set up the necessary conditions to look into the future in perspective.

In sum, what we seek is to set up a general framework of security for the national community; a society based on social justice, solidarity and tolerance, so that present and future generations may achieve their full independence from the bonds restraining our existence.

We are going to outline a revolutionary foreign policy. We are threatened with economic sanctions by some centers of imperialistic power. They intend to bind our sovereign hands through unacceptable paternalism. The national armed forces and popular parties and legitimate popular organizations will face those threats with courage and dignity. All of us will succeed in this task--military and civilian, old and young, men and women--if we are able to channel our options and legitimate ambitions within the rallying framework of patriotism and revolution.

We must emphasize at this time the armed forces' unshakable, unanimous, patriotic decision to make an effort to being the revolutionary process back on course and to provide the Bolivian people with the required guarantees to normally carry out their activities. This decision is sound evidence of the call to service which motivates the armed forces members, who are always determined to sacrifice for the sake of the nation's moral security. Thus, we express our most profound admiration for the institution as a much cherished symbol of our nationality. The decisive support given by the armed forces to the restoration of a genuine democracy means nothing but their endorsement of progress, sound evidence of their civic maturity and of their intelligent actions, and it means that they are the vanguards of the people and the institutions.

The dangerous machinations which were afoot were aimed at destroying the institution, a nefarious antinational objective since the armed forces were created along with the nation itself and are permanently linked with the nation's existence. Therefore, trying to destroy the armed forces is equivalent to destroying the country. This is a crime against the fatherland that was wholly repudiated by all the members of the armed forces in a convincing demonstration of their real unity, discipline and civic spirit. One of the inescapable duties we have as men who are responsible for the destiny of the armed forces, is to work for the systematic strengthening and consolidation of their unity, to tighten their discipline and to deepen their civic spirit in order to reinforce them as a fundamental pillar of the nation. I reiterate my allegiance to the armed forces and to the fatherland for which I am willing to sacrifice my existence. I am conscious of my duties as a soldier and citizen. Nothing and nobody will make me shirk the duties history imposes on me.

Commanders, as I receive your oath upon assuming your new posts, I call upon you to maintain, amid all the dangers, the unity of our dear institution; to work for its continuous improvement; to insure its active participation in the nation's development and to continue the people's well-being.

The generals who leave their posts today have demonstrated capacity and integrity and deserve the recognition of the military institution for their positive efforts. The generals who assume their posts today are honorable and dedicated officers. I am sure you will lead the armed forces properly and in a dignified manner. The nation trusts you all, officers and troops. We put the nation's security in your hands.

Commanders, on installing you in your high posts, which you have merited through your professional dedication, I want to remind you that our banner is that of Villarroel: We are not enemies of the rich but we're better friends of the poor. I wish you success in your new functions. [applause]

Guevara Issues Second Decree

PA030338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (AFP)--It was asserted here today that overthrown Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze has formed a clandestine government some place in the country. His collaborators during his presidential term, which lasted 74 days until his overthrow by Col Alberto Natusch Busch on the early morning hours of Thursday, said that the former president has issued his second decree from the underground.

Guevara's second decree refers to the rehabilitation of social rights of the National Police which had been derogated in previous government administrations, one of his collaborators at the Information Ministry revealed. His first decree was issued Thursday by which the strike called by the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] protesting the military coup was declared legal. Guevara's persistence in his civil resistance has made political analysts believe the former president has some support for his position, which government sectors consider desperate.

Meanwhile the Army Military Academy cadets left their garrison tonight toward an unidentified destiny, witnesses said.

National senators and deputies reasserted Friday night their intention of continuing their sessions, in spite of the closing of Congress decreed by President Alberto Natusch, one of the national representatives told the press.

The Presidential Palace has continued to be strongly guarded by tanks, attack vehicles and hundreds of soldiers and policemen throughout the second night following the coup d'etat.

Guevara was the only civilian president to rule Bolivia between 1969 and 1979, following the overthrow of Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas in 1969.

Guevara Decree on Administrative Measures

PY031835 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] A government decree has been approved by Walter Guevara Arze as constitutional interim president and by his cabinet. Various administrative measures are adopted in the decree. The decree is signed by all the ministers except Defense Minister (Pedro Julio Herrera Moron). The decree was released from some secret place by constitutional interim President Walter Guevara Arze and his cabinet in the last few hours.

Congress Defies Natusch, Calls Meeting

PY02244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2209 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (LATIN)--Today the National Congress, defying Col Alberto Natusch Busch who dissolved it early this morning after having seized power, summoned its members to attend a formal meeting to be held tomorrow at the headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB).

The opposition of the civil sector to Natusch's coup was strengthened with the external rejection of his uprising and it resulted in new clashes between hostile demonstrators who are against Natusch and police forces.

The Congress' summons to the COB headquarters, which was confirmed by Congress President Lidia Gueiler, suggests a coalition between the union and the main political parties which comes as a result of a series of meetings held between the leaders of both sectors.

At the same time it was disclosed that Gen David Padilla, former commander in chief of the armed forces, would be holding meetings with high-ranking officers out of La Paz City regarding the situation created by Natusch's coup. Ousted President Walter Guevara, who has formed a clandestine government, today issued a decree confirming Padilla as commander in chief of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, new demonstrations against Natusch have been held in residential areas of La Paz. These rallies were dispersed with gunshots and tear gas by police forces. During the morning other rallies for the purpose of erecting barricades took place near the headquarters of the COB, in downtown La Paz.

Congress Meets at COB Headquarters

PY032914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Congress today held its second meeting at the headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Central in La Paz. The congressmen, representing most of the political parties having seats in the Congress, held a joint meeting with labor union leaders, who studied the future of the general strike. Senators and deputies stressed their will to continue in session "despite the fact that the government has decided to close the doors of the legislative palace in an attitude which is openly dictatorial."

Additional Cabinet Members Named

PY021557 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1545 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Official government sources have disclosed that new members of the cabinet will be sworn in this afternoon. These sources reported that the new cabinet members are (Roberto Jordan Pando) who will reportedly be sworn in as planning and coordination minister; and (Adolfo Linares) who will reportedly be sworn in as [words indistinct].

Furthermore, the presidential secretary said that the government will issue a decree through which it will call elections [word indistinct] for 15 January 1980.

Urban Development Minister Sworn In

PY031354 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Lt Col Haroldo Cortez of the air force was sworn in a few hours ago as urban development and housing minister. The ceremony took place immediately after the event at which the members of the High Military Command took their formal oath before President Alberto Natusch Busch.

Boris Marinovic, minister secretary of the presidency, read the presidential decree of the appointment. The president then administered the formal oath to Lt Col Haroldo Cortez who was subsequently congratulated by the president and by his fellow ministers.

Despite the appointment of the urban development minister, the executive branch is still not complete, since ministers of planning and coordination, energy and hydrocarbons and integration have not yet been appointed.

Foreign Minister on U.S. Aid Cut

PY030143 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0059 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (LATIN)--The new Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal said that the fact that the U.S. Government has suspended aid will not worsen the Bolivian economy.

Today the State Department announced in Washington the decision to suspend military aid, nutritional aid and plans to aid Bolivian development, an amount of \$56 million. This decision was made as a sign of disgust with the military coup carried out yesterday by Col Alberto Natusch Busch.

Bedregal tonight added that the United States is a sovereign country and it is free to take the decisions it deems convenient.

Foreign Minister Interviewed

PY051052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1031 GMT 5 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Madrid, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian foreign minister, Guillermo Bedregal, has asserted that the new government headed by Col Alberto Natusch has had to take repressive measures to face "very dangerous events." He made this remark during an interview today with a reporter of Radio Nacional of Spain. Bedregal added that these measures "are within the framework of the democratic ideology and the defense of human rights" which the new regime defends.

The reporter of the Spanish radio asserted that according to sources he did not identify, Natusch himself was in one of the armored vehicles that repressed the demonstrations against his regime last week. He also indicated that the coup has caused 20 deaths to date.

Elections Promised for May 1980

PY030145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0107 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Nov (TELAM-EFE-ANSA)--Interviewed by an Uruguyan radio today, Col Orlando Guzman, information minister of the new Bolivian Government, said that institutional deadlines will be respected and thus elections will be called for May 1980. Colonel Guzman added that the Natusch government will review electoral laws to merge the 51 political groups existing in the country so that only two or three major parties will run in the elections.

The Bolivian information minister also said that the new government had intended to govern with Congress, but that its dissolution was decided in view of the congressmen's rebelliousness.

1980 Municipal Elections Announced

PY021623 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1609 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (LATIN)--According to official sources the government of Col Alberto Busch announced today that it will call municipal elections throughout the entire nation. New Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez disclosed this news to local journalists during a press conference at the government palace, but he did not give any details. Bedregal said: "The government has decided to call municipal elections for 15 January 1980. In this manner the people will be in direct charge of electing the mayors of all the cities of the country."

PARTIES, WORKERS DENOUNCE NEW COUPIST GOVERNMENT

COB, Parties Create 'Antifascist' Group

PY021509 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Nov 79 FY

[Text] After a meeting that was held yesterday afternoon, the Antifascist Democratic Committee [CDA] was created with the participation of the labor forces grouped in the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and of 27 of the country's political parties. The first declaration released by the CDA indicates the following:

As a consequence of yesterday morning's military revolt and at the initiative and request of the COB, the labor organizations and the democratic political forces have decided to create the CDA as an instrument for the struggle against the intention of restoring the antidemocratic, antinational and proimperialistic--it states--regime that was installed in August 1971.

The communique adds: The CDA therefore assumes the responsibility for defending the social and political benefits that the popular masses have obtained, which are an inseparable part of the democratic process. Finally, this communique indicates: At the same time that the CDA does not recognize this regime which has emerged from the coup d'etat, it calls on the Bolivian people for a quick and extensive mobilization to resisting the neo-Banzer takeover.

Parties, Papers Censure Coup

PY030154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 3 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (AFP)--All Bolivian political parties, from the traditional liberal to the radical Bolivian Workers Revolutionary Party [PRTB], have censured Thursday's coup d'etat. Also, most of La Paz's newspapers dared to express criticism of the military coup led by Col Alberto Natusch Busch thus defying the state of siege decreed by the new government.

Press Associations Protest

PY021349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 2 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Association of Bolivian Journalists and the Association of Foreign Correspondents today issued a communique protesting the new government. The communique deals with "the violation of the freedom of the press perpetrated by officials and military officers who raided radio stations in this capital and other cities in the country."

Armored vehicles and infantry troops carried out a military occupation of two radio stations in La Paz: Radio Fides, which belongs to the Catholic church; and Radio Cruz del Sur of the Baptist Church, during the first stages of the coup d'etat which took place on Thursday.

The communique also protested "the outrage perpetrated against journalists performing their duties and the enforced silence which a government official imposed on the international agencies."

Newspapers Cease Publishing

FY042233 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2218 GMT 4 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--News media sources announced here today that this city will not have any newspapers at least until Tuesday. The five newspapers which normally are published here did not appear by agreement among the owners reached after Col Alberto Natusch Busch announced early this morning that press censorship has been established.

In addition to this, journalists, who the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] expressly exempted from its strike in order to keep the population informed, joined the strike in repudiation of Natusch's coup and due to the establishment of press censorship. This decision was also reached by the journalists who work for radio stations.

Siles Zuazo Repudiates Coup

FY021339 Paris AFP in Spanish 1316 GMT 2 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (AFP)--Former Bolivian president and head of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] Hernan Siles Zuazo has expressed his repudiation of the coup d'etat which took place in Bolivia on Thursday, according to information released here today. Siles Zuazo is currently in the FRG. He has contacted the UDP to emphasize "his strongest rejection of the military coup d'etat which has again shed the blood of the Bolivian family."

Siles Zuazo Reportedly Back From FRG

FY031956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 3 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--Political sources have reported that former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has secretly returned to the country. The sources added that "Siles Zuazo wants to join the Bolivian struggle for democracy against Col Alberto Natusch's military coup."

The former president and chief leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] was in the FRG when the military coup occurred in Bolivia on Thursday morning. He had been invited by German political organizations.

FSB Denounces Coup

FY030258 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 79 FY

[Text] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has issued a communique in which it condemns the civilian-military coup which took place early on 1 November.

The FSB tells the Bolivian people that the subversive coup was the outcome of the anarchic, populist process which, as a result of its political and doctrinaire confusion, led the nation to a standstill as a result of deals with the executive branch which began in Congress on 6 August. The communique adds that the coup is designed to promote from the government a political scheme which is not in keeping the main interests of the country, which is striving for its liberation and sovereignty; neither does the coup interpret the interests of the working class.

Finally, after repudiating any form of intimidation and self-determination [as heard] the FSB suggests an historic proposal on major national initiatives which will enable the country to overcome the socioeconomic stagnation it has been enduring.

Rights Commission Issues Declaration

FY031443 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Human Rights Commission has issued an extensive document in which it evaluates the latest developments in Bolivia. In it the commission notes that this coup, at most, only favors Chile, since it will invalidate the resolutions issued by the OAS and by (other organizations) in support of the legitimate and just Bolivian claim to a sea outlet.

The document begins by stating that the military coup, which was carried out by persons who said they were promoting and guaranteeing the restoration of a constitutional and democratic regime, has frustrated the entire Bolivian nation since it restricts many of the Bolivian people's great aspirations. The document adds that the harsh criticisms issued against the new government [words indistinct] anticonstitutional and illegal are exemplified in its contradictions. The government says it respects human rights, but it immediately violated these rights by detaining and killing innocent people, by censoring the press and by restricting the freedom of the people. The government says it respects Congress, but it ordered its immediate closure. The government says it has popular support, but the national and union organizations are not giving it the slightest support. The government says it has the support of the major parties, but only a mere half-dozen opportunistic politicians have given their individual support. The government says it respects the rights of the people, but it decreed a stage of siege and curfew.

The declaration adds that everything depends on individual responsibilities and that only the enforcement of democratic rights and of a constitutional regime will offer the proper guarantees which will enable Bolivia to solve its economic and social problems.

Rights Group Repudiates Coup

PA031638 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2203 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (EFE)--The Permanent Human Rights Commission in Bolivia has harshly criticized the military coup carried out early Thursday and considers the new regime as de facto.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Communist Party, the Workers Vanguard and the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left [as received] have called the government of Col Alberto Natusch fascist.

In a two-page communique, the human rights group says the coup "has plunged the entire population into a serious state of frustration which has destroyed the great hopes the nation was forging." The de facto government is absolutely contradictory, unconstitutional and illegal, the communique says. It accuses the Natusch regime of repression because it has violated human rights through imprisonments, the murder of defenseless and innocent people and press censorship.

"The coup was carried out to preserve and protect Congress, but immediately afterward Congress was abolished." The Human Rights Commission says the de facto government does not have the people's support and proof of it is the strike called by the Bolivian Workers Central. The new government does not have a real political structure, the human rights group asserts, and "it does not have the support of any political or labor organization." It accuses the coup leaders of using power "for their own selfish and personal ambitions, which not only detracts from the country's prestige but also from the prestige of the armed forces."

The Human Rights Commission says the coup was carried out to give power to a minority group. It also says the subversive movement is trying to prevent the trial Congress had opened against former President Hugo Banzer. "The coup does not benefit anyone, neither the people, who are struggling for democracy, nor Latin America, which is seeking political and economic unity through legally established governments. The Human Rights Commission says the coup favors Chile and will frustrate OAS and Third World efforts.

In the meantime, leaders of the Communist Party, the Workers Vanguard and the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left have expressed their concern that the government may unleash repressive measures to silence the opposition.

Filemon Escobar, of the Workers Vanguard, appealed to politicians and workers to defend the Bolivian Workers Central, the only bastion in the struggle for democracy.

COB Extends Strike Again

PY031333 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1210 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has decided to extend the general strike for another 24 hours as a protest against the military coup which took power last Thursday. (Noel Vasquez), COB executive secretary, gives this report:

[Begin recording] COB (?resolution): The COB National Executive Committee has considered the events that have occurred since the release of our earlier communique and has resolved:

1. To protest the repression which took place in Cochabamba, leading to deaths, injuries and arrests, which occurred when demonstration staged by the workers of the Manaco factory was dispersed; the raiding of the headquarters of the Cochabamba factory workers federation; the capture, detention and [word indistinct] of many leaders of factory workers unions; and the attacks at the Garita de Lima, [a plaza in La Paz], which resulted in the arrest of students and citizens.
2. To demand the immediate release of union leaders, university students and other citizens under arrest, since their detention is a flagrant violation of the freedom of labor unions, the labor union law and the liberties guaranteed by the constitution.
3. To strongly condemn the arbitrary suspension of the Congress, a dictatorial action which shows the falsity of the promises of the coupists who justified their adventure with the alleged conspiracy which the constitutional government [words indistinct].
4. To approve the decision of the national deputies and senators to exercise their mandate in various buildings; to this end the labor organizations offer their headquarters.
5. To condemn the imposition of a state of siege which signifies a reinstatement of the system which repressive regimes typically use to control the citizenry by (?curtailing) individual rights and guarantees.
6. To extend the strike throughout the country by 24 hours as of 0000 on Saturday, 3 November, in view of the obstinacy of those who took power by force, thus breaking the democratic process and [words indistinct] against the people.

7. Our comrades employed at radio stations, newspapers and television stations are authorized to continue their work [words indistinct].
8. Emergency services, such as hospitals, power stations, etc, will continue to operate normally.
9. All workers of the country are advised that they should stay on the alert for instruction from this executive committee. [end recording]

COB Leader Says Strike 'Total'

PY021857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (AFP)--Juan Lechin, top Bolivian Workers Central (COB) leader, has asserted that the strike called by the COB in protest of the coup d'etat on Thursday is total. He added: "The factories, shops, schools, everything is closed. Only emergency services will be operating and only comrade journalists, those in the graphic arts industry and radio and television reporters will be working to inform the people about developments." Telephone service with other countries is also suspended.

About 36 hours after the military coup, the main plaza in La Paz, Plaza Murillo, where the Presidential Palace and the legislative palace are located, is occupied by the Tarapaca Armored Regiment which has 23 tanks and armored vehicles stationed in that plaza. Military forces carrying regulation weapons and wearing steel helmets are blocking the access of people and vehicles to Plaza Murillo.

Natusch, Lechin Meet

PY032136 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2042 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Nov (LATIN)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch's feeble government was making ready today to reopen the closed National Congress and propose that it be converted into a constituent assembly, responsible for a new electoral process. The proposal was part of the long meeting which Natusch had today with Juan Lechin Oquendo, the chief labor leader of the country. The report was made by reliable sources close to the president.

Sources consulted by LATIN said that the Natusch government would be willing to revise its decision to close the Congress and reopen it in order to convert it into a constituent assembly. Its main task would be to reform the constitution and conduct a "truly democratic" electoral process which could overcome the "power vacuum" which occurred after the last general elections in July, they added.

The government would suggest to the constituent assembly that it would be appropriate for future presidential elections to be held in "two rounds" to prevent the stalemate which resulted in July and which bogged down the Congress in a constitutional crisis until Guevara Arze was appointed interim president.

Natusch Busch also proposed to Lechin Oquendo his willingness to promote the inclusion of the constitutional doctrine of the principle of co-management in state enterprises.

The executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] later confirmed to newsmen that he had analyzed the subject with Natusch, making it clear, however, that "although this is one of our goals, the present time is not suitable for it."

The sources added that the approach of the government toward the labor movement leadership was made to try to explain today some of the government objectives which have been "insufficiently published or wrongly interpreted by the popular and labor forces."

The spokesmen stated that Colonel Natusch gave details to the labor leader of his intention to "revive the democratic system toward a clear leftist, national and democratic position" and of adopting an "economic emergency program" based on recent COB proposals. Natusch told the labor leader of his opinion favoring the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC, they added.

They said that he expressed his views regarding the announced suspension of U.S. financial aid, stating that the measure was the result of the first hours of confusion and that his government feels sure that "this situation will be put right again very soon." The U.S. Government, openly hostile to the Natusch coup because of its breaking of the democratic process in Bolivia, announced the cancellation of economic aid programs to this country in the amount of \$27 million.

The consulted sources said that Colonel Natusch Busch's government has positive proof of certain meddling by U.S. officials in domestic affairs and that it would make charges in due time.

Lechin on Talks With Natusch

PY031752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1659 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas and Carlos Banales]

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (LATIN)--Juan Lechin, the top Bolivian union leader, was carried on workers' shoulders in front of the Presidential Palace today after reasserting to Col Alberto Natusch that the Bolivian labor class repudiates the coup he headed on Thursday. "There will not be any cooperation of any kind with the new authorities," said Lechin to journalists, after holding a 2-hour meeting with Natusch. The meeting was called by Natusch.

When he left the Presidential Palace, workers who were waiting for the Bolivian Workers Central (COB) executive secretary carried him on their shoulders and held an impromptu demonstration in front of the palace that has been occupied by Natusch since Thursday.

Lechin said that his attendance at the meeting did not imply a tacit recognition of the new government. Instead, he said: "If enemies who are at war sometimes sit down to talk, we can also talk with the enemy."

He said that Natusch implied the possibility of reopening Congress, which was dissolved early Friday morning after its members unanimously condemned the coup which ousted President Walter Guevara Arze.

Lechin said that the COB completely supports the position of the congressmen. He added that this support goes beyond the offering of COB headquarters for congressional meetings. Congress will meet within the next few hours.

Lechin said that Natusch's government lacks any civilian support and that the political leaders who have expressed their support for it have been repudiated by their parties.

He said that the policy of Guevara Arze, who formed a clandestine government, is "just" and added that the working class also recognizes Gen David Padilla, who was released from his post after expressing his opposition to the coup, as the genuine armed forces commander.

Lechin Vows To Continue Strike

PY031914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz 3 Nov (AFP)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, the leader of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB], reported here today that the strike by Bolivian workers will continue until President Alberto Natusch Busch resigns. Lechin said that "we will continue the strike until the democratic system is restored in Bolivia, and the representative of democracy is the lawyer Walter Guevara Arze."

Lechin went to government palace "for a discussion with Colonel Natusch Busch during a meeting of an informative nature." He added: "I wish to stress that Colonel Natusch received me most cordially."

Natusch Communique on COB

PY041828 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1804 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)---Col Alberto Natusch, who is entrenched at the Presidential Palace, today took the first step to strengthen his government by breaking all contacts with the leadership of the union movement. He also charged that a terrorist brigade of communist mercenaries has begun to operate in La Paz, and he ordered the incursion of military planes to repress any kind of subversive activity.

In an official government communique broadcast on the Illimani government radio--while press censorship is in force in the country--he charged that the top leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) are professional agitators.

COB leaders today started virtual clandestine activity on the fourth day of a general strike which has been extended until Tuesday to protest the interruption of the democratic process and to demand its immediate return.

COB headquarters was the target of a furious military attack this morning. The military, using artillery and machinegun fire, were able to isolate the COB from civilian and labor demonstrations which proliferated last night in downtown La Paz. When the shooting ceased, Colonel Natusch Busch addressed a message to the nation in which he announced the enforcement of martial law and press censorship in addition to the enforcement--with maximum severity--of the state of siege decreed on Friday.

Air force planes--air force commanders have stated their support for the new government--made low passes today over downtown La Paz and opened machinegun fire on a group of civilians who were trying to hold anticoup demonstrations.

An official communique issued by the Presidential Palace stated that the planes were making a patrol operation to help disperse subversive cells which have ties with a brigade of terrorist mercenaries. The official report, which did not mention any casualties, added that Bolivia will never fall into the hands of terrorist communism.

Workers Ordered To End Strike

PY042025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1953 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (TELAM-ANSA)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch's government has ordered the Bolivian workers who have been on general strike since last Thursday to return to work.

This was stated in a communique which indicated that all services have been restored and the organizations which resist the implementation of these instructions will be considered guilty of harming the fatherland. The instructions also apply to public servants who must return to work on Monday, otherwise, their jobs will be declared vacant.

The communique, released through the official radio station Illimani, also stated that the strike ordered by the Bolivian Workers Central is illegal. It explained that the workers of various productive activities are ordered to go to their jobs as scheduled to avoid harming the national economy.

Radio Urges Workers To Observe Strike

PY050147 [Editorial Report PY] Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish at 0048 GMT on 5 November carries a 4 November communique intercepted in progress. It states: "...La Paz and Cochabamba and the resistance which takes place in this city (Catavi)."

Point two urges the workers to defend their unions, and respect for union freedom, university autonomy, congressional immunity and constitutional rights and guarantees. It also urges them to join forces with the "glorious Bolivian Labor Central."

Point three calls for support for the democratic process by defending the constitutional government and rejecting unconstitutional measures.

Point four calls upon the workers to remain calm and not play into the hands of provocateurs.

Point five instructs workers to maintain resistance and obey the strike decreed by the Bolivian Labor Central.

Point six, mostly indistinct, apparently notifies workers of a number of mine districts that the strike decreed by the Bolivian Labor Central has been extended until 0000 on Tuesday.

In conclusion, several indistinct names are given as those signing for the district executive committee.

Labor Leaders Arrested; Radio Fides Seized

PA030021 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2258 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Nov (DPA)--Security organizations of the new military regime of Col Alberto Natusch Busch have started arresting political and labor leaders. In Cochabamba, 400 km from La Paz, more than 20 persons were arrested including several leaders of the departmental labor central and leftist political party leaders. No explanation has been given for their arrest or of the measures to be taken against them. In La Paz leftist leader Fernando Alvarez Plata was arrested today by order of the interior minister. No explanation was given as to the charges leveled against him.

The Bolivian episcopate, through Msgr Luis Rodriguez, vice president of the institution, protested energetically today over the raid of the Catholic Radio Fides in the city of La Paz. Army troops occupied the station and tried to force it to broadcast only official communiques. The station in protest stopped its transmissions. The episcopate's protest notes liberty of expression and essential principles of human rights are being violated. It asks the government to honor its own declaration of the existence of these liberties.

Church Denounces Attack on Radio

PY031738 Paris AFP in Spanish 1682 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--It was noted here that Bolivian President Alberto Natusch Busch, who is being attacked by all the political parties and the Bolivian Workers Central (COB), today found himself with a new enemy: the Catholic Church.

Msgr Luis Rodriguez, vice president of the Bolivian Episcopate Conference, issued a communique to the press which states that: "As representatives of the permanent episcopate committee, we want to express our solidarity with and frank support for the Catholic broadcasting station, Radio Fides, which was invaded and surrounded by military forces without any justification. Moreover, we categorically repudiate those who perpetrated this act, forgetting that this is the property of the Catholic Church."

Msgr Armando Gutierrez, the president of the Bolivian Episcopate Conference, is at present in the Vatican visiting the pope.

The Bolivian press is also making attacks. The headline of the La Paz newspaper PRESENCIA today read: "Political Arrests in Bolivia After Almost 2 Years."

The Bolivian Association of Radio Stations called an emergency meeting to evaluate the situation brought about by the military coup "against the constitutional government of Walter Guevara Arze."

Church, as 'Moderator,' Favors Siles Salinas

PY042040 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2020 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--The Catholic Church has begun mediating between Col Alberto Natusch Busch's government and the various forces who oppose him, according to information released here today by reliable sources.

The sources added that the efforts are being directed by Bishop Genard Prata, vice chancellor of the Catholic University, and appear to be aimed at naming Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas as president of the nation. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas was the last constitutional president Bolivia had prior to the ousted Guevara.

As contacts between the mediator and the parties progressed this afternoon, moderate optimism was felt with regard to the success of the mission which also provided for the reopening of the Congress.

Sources close to the mediators indicated that the formula they are trying to implement provides for renaming President Walter Guevara Arze--overthrown by Natusch's bloody coup on Thursday--as president of the Senate.

Siles Salinas would complete Guevara's interim term in office which was due to conclude in August next year, by turning over the government to the president who would be elected in August 1980.

The mediation involves several high-ranking retired officers, among them Gen Juan Ayoroa, who yesterday held lengthy talks with Natusch and, after declining the offer of a job in the government, said that the armed forces had been deceived and drawn into the coup and that a democratic solution was necessary.

REPORTAGE ON VIOLENCE OCCURRING IN WAKE OF MILITARY COUP

42 Persons Detained 2 Nov

PY021834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1815 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here that 42 persons were detained as a result of the coup d'etat which was declared yesterday and the state of siege which was enforced today in Bolivia. Union spokesmen told the press that in Cochabamba, located 400 km west of La Paz, 37 persons were detained. Moreover, university leaders added that five students were detained by the police in La Paz. The enforcement of the state of siege--which suspends constitutional guarantees throughout the nation--gives special legal prerogatives to the military government.

Police Patrol University Area

PA022324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (EFE)--New incidents between groups opposed to Col Alberto Natusch's government and the police occurred here today. Spontaneous demonstrations were dispersed with tear gas. Once again the historic San Francisco Plaza and the popular Perez Velasco Plaza in downtown La Paz were sites of clashes. Demonstrations against Natusch and partial blocking of streets took place on Buenos Aires Avenue in the neighborhood of Chijini.

Policemen armed with pistols and tear gas patrolled the city to prevent incidents. The Greater University of San Andres was closed. A police patrol, armed with light machineguns, guarded the university's entrance and prevented pedestrians from getting near one of the paths of the university campus. Murillo Plaza, where the National Congress and the government palace are located, was heavily guarded today by troops in fatigues and more than 10 tanks and assault vehicles.

The state of siege went into effect at dawn. The movement of persons or vehicles is prohibited after midnight. The headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Central was attacked today by police with tear gas, forcing the union members inside to abandon the building located on 16 De Julio Avenue in downtown La Paz. Two persons were killed and 15 were wounded in yesterday's incidents in La Paz and Cochabamba.

Government Denies Repression

FY031946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 3 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--President Alberto Natusch Busch's government stated officially today that "there are no political prisoners anywhere in the country." The official Interior Ministry communique said that "no repressive measures have been taken against any citizen. All Bolivians enjoy constitutional guarantees and no persecution, much less arrest of anyone has been ordered." The communique ends by stating that "the state of siege should be respected and obeyed completely."

Tanks End Guard of Presidential Palace

FY031935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 3 Nov 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--The tanks and armored cars which were stationed in front of the Presidential Palace in La Paz and at various points of the city and in the country were withdrawn to their barracks today. The armored units played the main role in the coup d'etat which overthrew constitutional President Walter Guevara on Thursday morning. The military guard is now entrusted to infantry troops, military police and support units.

Antimilitary Demonstrations in La Paz

PA040008 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--Thousands of persons, mostly young men, are holding demonstrations in the outskirts and in the downtown area of this capital. The army has ordered a special security operation with assault vehicles and infantry troops. The police have increased their efforts to maintain order but policemen are being overwhelmed by the huge masses demonstrating. The AFP correspondent has been able to verify that some demonstrators are carrying big rocks and sticks while they chant antimilitarist slogans and the watchword: A united people will never be defeated.

Tension in Bolivia has been on the increase ever since a military coup overthrew constitutional President Walter Guevara Arze, an attorney, to replace him with Col Alberto Natusch on Thursday.

Army, Demonstrators Clash

PA030217 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (AFP)--A woman was killed and two other persons were shot tonight in La Paz during clashes between civilian demonstrators and army troops. Doctors from the La Paz hospital clinic said 24-year-old Fanny Aguilar, wounded near the heart, was dead on arrival.

Thousands of persons demonstrated tonight in La Paz against the military coup which overthrew President Walter Guevara 72 hours ago. The demonstration was intercepted by army units supported by attack cars. The demonstrators build barricades against the tanks and the troops fired into the air. Stray bullets caused the casualties, but responsibility for them could not be established.

Some hours prior to the confrontation, the army command advised the people to go home in order to preserve law and order and avoid regrettable incidents. After the clashes, isolated groups continued building small bonfires and expanding barricades with cobblestones. After the violent confrontations, and when the troops had reestablished order, La Paz became silent and fearful.

The state television station suspended broadcasts at 2000 without any prior explanation to its viewers. Six armed men this evening silenced Radio Panamericana, a local station. The group of civilians said broadcasting had to cease immediately and forced journalists, announcers and operators to conclude their work. There is confusion regarding arrests. None can be confirmed with responsible sources.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian Labor Central has decided to extend the strike for another 48 hours as of 0000 hours Sunday. With this extension the general strike will have been in effect for 5 days on this coming Monday. The shortage of fuel, food and products in general is becoming increasingly acute creating concern among the people, it has been reported.

3 Killed, 9 Wounded in 3 Nov Clashes

PA040419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0352 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (EFE)--Three persons were killed and nine were wounded in the fighting tonight in downtown La Paz, hospital clinics emergency medical service sources informed EFE.

Attack cars with heavy machineguns attacked the barricades built tonight by youths opposed to Col Alberto Natusch's regime. The armored vehicles fired intensively against the demonstrators who rallied mainly in the historic San Francisco Plaza where they had built bonfires, and near the Bolivian Labor Central headquarters.

Colonel Natusch, leader of the new military regime, is drafting a message to be broadcast to the nation through the state-owned television station.

The army used nine attack cars supported by a couple of tanks and an armored bulldozer to disperse the demonstrators. The barricades were built with cobblestones, lumber and zinc roofing. Bolivian flags flew from the tops of the barricades. The armored patrols were part of the troops stationed around the Presidential Palace where Colonel Natusch and his collaborators are spending the night.

A lengthy meeting is being held at the government palace between Natusch and the high-ranking commanding officers, apparently to evaluate the situation which seems to be adverse to the regime which overthrew constitutional President Walter Guevara by force. It was impossible to approach the government palace because of orders to that effect. Newsmen had been previously evicted from the government palace.

Shortly after the armored forces withdrew, groups of protesters rekindled the bonfires and rebuilt the barricades.

Tonight six armed civilians seized Radio Panamericana, one of the stations which was permanently giving information regarding the events in La Paz. Radio Fides, the only station which broadcast up to nearly midnight made constant appeals for peace and co-existence in order to avoid bloodshed.

The incidents occurred in spite of the appeals by the various national sectors such as civilians, church and military. Outstanding writer Fernando Diez de Medina appealed today to the armed forces to return to their garrison and return power to the constitutional government. Msgr Genaro Prata, La Paz auxiliary archbishop, offered to mediate in order to avoid fighting. Several officers, including Generals David Padilla and Juan Ayoroa, also made appeals to peace.

Meanwhile the situation continues to be unclear in La Paz and the rest of the country. Uncertainty is growing because of lack of information about the results of the lengthy meeting being held at the government palace.

Army Tanks Approach Palace 3 Nov

WA040225 London Reuter in English 0203 GMT 4 Nov 79 WA

[Text] La Paz, Nov 3, REUTER--Army tanks were reported advancing tonight on Bolivia's Presidential Palace, apparently in a bid to oust the two-day-old military government of Col Alberto Natusch.

Radio reports said the tanks, advancing from the outskirts of the city, belonged to the Tarapaca Armored Regiment, which initially supported Colonel Natusch. Troops guarding the palace prepared to repulse the armored column, and reporters working there were evacuated while heavy machine guns were placed on the roofs.

Artillery fire could be heard about two miles from the palace a few minutes after armored vehicles and troops which surrounded the building advanced to meet the tanks. The reported tank movement came shortly after the president of the Bolivian Congress, dissolved by the leaders of Thursday's coup, summoned members of both houses for an immediate meeting.

Natusch Explains State of Siege

PA040552 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0526 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (EFE)--The Bolivian Government of Col Alberto Natusch established martial law, a curfew and press censorship this morning in a demonstration of a hardening of its position, which has met with opposition from wide sectors of the population since its inception. President Natusch, who rose to power on Thursday following a coup d'etat, said the measures were necessary to overcome the crisis provoked by "terrorist outbreaks" and the presence of a "real insurrection."

Natusch's charge came a short time after the general command of the army declared its support for the new government and the clashes between the army and opponents of the government resulted in the death of 9 persons and 10 wounded. Over a national television network Natusch announced the presence of "a real insurrection, planned by terrorists cells, establishing an untenable situation which left no room for transigence and much less conciliatory conduct."

Natusch added that this isolated situation in La Paz makes it necessary for the new government to "consolidate power with the energy and serenity that is advisable according to the moment." The Bolivian president announced, on the basis of this situation, the government has, with the concurrence of the military high command, decreed a "state of siege, curfew and temporary press censorship to face the subversive apparatus which is threatening the army."

Natusch added the government will enforce the law with "prudence, but energetically." The military Bolivian president reaffirmed that his government supports "human rights," has a leftist nationalistic, democratic and antiimperialist orientation." Natusch accused constitutional President Walter Guevara of preparing a "cell-type [foquista], totalitarian and antinationalistic dictatorship." The president ended his speech by saying that after the present crisis is solved, "We will reaffirm our position of consolidating a real social democracy."

La Paz 'Calm' Sunday Morning

PY041610 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1530 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[By Carlos Banales]

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--Armored trucks were continuously patrolling the streets and only a few gunshots broke the silence of the peaceful Sunday morning after Col Alberto Natusch imposed martial law last night to consolidate his government, which came to power on Thursday.

Natusch delivered a speech early this morning on television to announce martial law and censorship of the press, as one of the worst outbreaks of shooting which had shocked the city for 6 hours was ending. By midmorning today the government had intervened in several radios and the three La Paz newspapers did not appear because the owners decided not to publish them in view of the censorship in force.

The main La Paz first aid centers reported that there were 6 dead and 21 wounded in yesterday's street clashes. The shooting came after a day of extensive political consultation that Natusch had held at the Presidential Palace in an apparent effort to strengthen his government, which has yet to be stabilized. Natusch himself alluded to these difficulties in the speech he delivered early this morning.

Political sources said this morning that Natusch may have to face new difficulties in the next few hours as a result of the resignation of some members of his brand new and incomplete cabinet. These speculations were based on statements issued by Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedrega and other leaders within the Natusch government, who said they would leave the government if it adopted repressive measures.

Demonstrators hostile to the government were attacked last night in downtown La Paz and various neighborhoods with armored trucks and infantry troops. The Bolivian Labor Central (COB) headquarters building today showed clear signs of bullet holes in its front walls as a result of the clashes that took place in front of the building. Firemen and municipal workers were taking down the barricades set up by demonstrators. The barricades were first demolished by armored trucks. Several armored trucks and soldiers on foot were stationed around the Presidential Palace to control the movement of persons in the Plaza Murillos, which it faces.

Jets Open Fire Near Palace 4 Nov

PY041611 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1604 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--Military jet planes today opened fire near the Bolivian Presidential Palace in which Col Alberto Natusch Busch was fortified. As of now the planes have made three low-level passes opening fire with machineguns. The fire was not answered from the ground.

Planes Fire on Demonstrators

PY041734 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1717 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--Military jets dived over downtown La Paz, their thunderous noise causing panic among people on the streets and the troops guarding the area of the Bolivian Presidential Palace. The planes opened machinegun fire on the people who were on the street.

Witnesses reported that Gen David Padilla, the main opposition leader to the coup which broke out last Thursday headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch and other military officers, was coming down Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue in downtown La Paz.

They added that General Padilla, who was followed by an escort jeep, stopped his car in front of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) and that immediately a group of people who were shouting and applauding held an impromptu demonstration. The witnesses added that just at that moment a jet fighter plane made its first low-level pass and fired a machinegun burst causing panic and dispersing the people, while some threw themselves to the ground.

The planes made two other passes but did not make any major attack. There was an anti-aircraft attack from the ground. Some shooting was reported on the ground, particularly from military patrols which opened fire.

The COB headquarters was attacked early this morning with light and artillery fire, according to sources. General Padilla was virtually besieged yesterday and early this morning in his residence in the La Florida neighborhood in the southern sector of La Paz.

It was reported that the planes took off from the air base and the airport located at the highest spot of the Altiplano region, and later came down to the urban center. The planes attacked the area near the Quemado Palace, which is the Government House, located on Murillo Plaza on a hill with very steep streets.

La Paz is a city located 2,600 meters above sea level in the great Altiplano valley, which is surrounded by mountains. The air base is near El Alto International Airport 15 km from the government palace. Therefore, La Paz is virtually the fortress of the government of Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who last Thursday headed a coup d'etat.

'Intense Shootout' in La Paz

PY050125 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0108 GMT 5 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--An intense shootout broke out tonight in the workers neighborhood of Villa Victoria, on the heights located northeast of downtown La Paz. Shortly before that, four empty military trucks had gone up there escorted by four tanks which had left their positions in downtown La Paz. Residents of the area said that it was noticeable that some of the demonstrators who clashed with the troops were using sticks of dynamite. The results of this clash, which disrupted the relative Sunday calm of Colonel Natusch's fourth day in government were not known.

Combined Operation Wounds Many

PA042316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2159 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[By Nemesio Rodriguez and Emilio Oliva]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Nov (EFE)--One person dying and "many wounded" is the initial toll of the combined operation carried out today by the Bolivian Air Force, Army and Police in order to rid La Paz of "mercenaries of the Camilo Cienfuegos Foreign Communist Brigade." Regarding the operation in question, hospital sources told EFE that they were working very hard and that there was one person dying and "many wounded" so far.

An official communique reported this morning that the combined operation, in which two U.S. T-33 planes were used, was a "task to deter, clean up and comb the area for mercenaries of the Camilo Cienfuegos Foreign Communist Brigade who have positioned themselves in certain places in La Paz."

The Natusch regime said the brigade in question is in "collusion with the leadership of the Bolivian Labor Central," which yesterday extended until Monday a strike it had declared on Thursday to protest the coup d'etat which overthrew Walter Guevara, the provisional constitutional president. The communique, carried over television, stressed that Bolivia "will never fall into the hands of the terrorist communism."

For his part Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal said today Bolivia is "experiencing an emergency." Bedregal added "very dangerous" incidents occurred last night which forced the government to take "certain harsh positions, but within the framework of the democratic ideology, defending human rights, which inspires this regime."

The foreign minister reported the government is studying an economic program which is "serious and in line with reality." For this reason, the government is contacting international organizations in order to submit it for their study. The program will be announced next week. Bedregal said the government will announce the elections for representatives to a constituent assembly for the first week of May 1980.

'Pre-Civil War Atmosphere' Reported

PY042212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Salta, Argentina, 4 Nov (AFP)--The atmosphere prevailing in Bolivia has been described as one of great tension and pre-civil war, according to reports which today reached Salta, 1,300 km north of Buenos Aires and 250 km from the border with Bolivia.

News media sources indicated here that these reports stated that T-33 planes continued their low-altitude flights over La Paz. According to semiofficial sources, these flights are designed to instill some fear in the population, but unofficial sources indicated that the planes are shooting at anything that moves and at any residents who dare to come out on the streets.

The reports received here indicated that the scene in Bolivian capital was one of desolation. However, it seems that heavily armed civilians are barricading themselves in some suburban neighborhoods west of La Paz.

The Bolivian Workers Central (COB) has made its strike indefinite and according to the reports received here the ousted President Walter Guevara Arze, "from some place in Bolivia," has urged the people and the armed forces to rise in arms against Col Alberto Natusch Busch.

It is also reported that a dramatic attempt at mediation has been made by the church to put an end to the tense status quo.

Arrested Senators, Deputies Released

PY042219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2158 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--According to information given to LATIN by congressional sources, three senators and twelve deputies were arrested early this morning and then released after spending 10 hours in jail.

The group of parliamentarians, all of them members of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement alliance (MNR), were meeting at a private residence which was unexpectedly raided by military and security personnel, the sources said.

The persons arrested were taken to the cells of the Interior Ministry at 0030 (local time) this morning where they remained under severe psychological pressure although without physical mistreatment, one of the persons arrested told LATIN. They were released after meeting with the interior minister, Lt Col Carlos Mena Burgos, who asked them to reflect on the negative aspects of this type of meetings, according to the deputy who refused to identify himself.

"We told the minister that we were members of a constituted branch and as such we could meet, but he told us that in view of the prevailing state of siege, curfew and martial law, we should not do it again," the informer concluded.

Confusion Surrounds Curfew Enforcement

PY042308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2250 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--The implementation of the curfew which is part of the state of siege merely helped to cast doubts concerning the organization of security services of the government created by the coup d'etat staged by Col Alberto Natusch on Thursday. The curfew was to be handled by the office of the La Paz Prefect but the job is still vacant because Gen Juan Ayroca, ret, yesterday refused to accept it, seeking instead to negotiate Natusch's departure from the Government House.

The most unexpected answer we obtained this afternoon while gathering information in this regard, came from the general command of the Bolivian Police which indicated that it had nothing to do with the matter. "We are not in charge of enforcing it. We know nothing about it and have no information for you," an authorized officer of this body said.

At the studios of the state-owned Radio Illimani, it was indicated that the curfew covered 7 hours beginning at 2200 (0200 GMT), but they did not seem to be very sure about it and the radio did not broadcast any information in this regard.

The Information Department of the army commander in chief was equally unable to give any information in this regard and it was impossible to find any official who could give us information either at the office of the departmental prefect, the Presidential Information Secretariat or the military police.

Government Says Situation 'Normal'

PA050420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0337 GMT 5 Nov 79 PA

[By Nemesio Rodriguez and Emilio Oliva]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 Nov (EFE)--Communiques maintained there is complete normalcy in the nation tonight. The only information available is being given by the state communications media because private radio stations have been placed under government control.

Natusch completed his cabinet today with the appointment of Alejandro Pacheco as planning and coordination minister and Guillermo Rivero as press minister.

A government decree implemented the dry law tonight and ordered the suspension of classes at the universities next week within the implementation of the state of siege. In view of the strong popular opposition, the Natusch regime early today adopted its harshest measure with the implementation of martial law which is not constitutionally recognized in Bolivia.

The commander in chief of the armed forces, Gen Eden Castillo, tonight called for unity within the army and affirmed that "this is no time for division" in view of "serious crises" affecting the country. Castillo added he trusts in the "discipline and loyalty" of the armed forces in "times of crisis and trial."

The government, through Minister of Commerce and Industries Julio Herrera, assured that as of tomorrow the supply of staples will be guaranteed. Today, on the third day of the general strike, some foodstuffs have become scarce in the local markets.

Labor Minister Raul Guzman Pereira exhorted the workers and employees to return to work and guaranteed wage payments for the days on strike provided they return to their jobs.

The Bolivian Labor Central maintained its decision to continue on strike tomorrow while its leaders, who remain out of sight, have been accused of being "extremists" at the service of foreign interests by the Natusch regime.

These positions on the part of the government and the unions mean tomorrow will be a decisive test in defining real political situation in Bolivia.

GENERALS NAMED AS COCHABAMBA PREFECT, MAYOR

PY021343 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The new government has named Gen Jose Antonio Eguino (Claure) as prefect of Cochabamba Department and air force Gen Guido Humerez Cabrera as mayor of Cochabamba, according to a report released last night.

Eguino spoke with the press and remarked that he has taken charge after receiving direct orders from the president in order to guarantee peace and tranquillity in addition to respecting all legal procedures and labor and political activities.

LA PAZ MAYOR, CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT RESIGN

PY031856 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz Mayor Raul Salmon has resigned from his post, to which he was appointed by Walter Guevara Arze's constitutional government. Salmon said he had received an invitation from Colonel Natusch to remain in his post, but he rejected it.

The president of the Bolivian Central Bank has also submitted his resignation to Colonel Natusch Busch. Jose Justiniano said he had taken this step to leave Colonel Natusch Busch free to choose his coworkers for high official posts.

NEW REGIME IMPROVISES NETWORK PROGRAMMING

PYO42244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2221 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--Today was the first day that the government of Col Alberto Natusch managed to organize a coherent radio propaganda service, on the fourth day since his installation in Government House.

This morning, the state-owned Radio Illimani went into network with Radio Batallon Colorados, which belongs to the army, and began a constant broadcast of military marches interspersed with messages to the people, criticisms against the opposition, declarations of principles and replays of the speech which Natusch made early this morning announcing the implementation of the state of siege.

During the previous 3 days, the radio station had been broadcasting music, very few news items and the speeches at the swearing-in of Natusch's new cabinet.

GOVERNMENT DECREES 'CORPORAL PUNISHMENT' FOR SPECULATORS

PYO42045 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2030 GMT 4 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Nov (LATIN)--Col Alberto Natusch Busch's administration today decided to administer "corporal punishment" to speculators in foodstuffs, according to official information released here today.

NATUSCH DECREES PREMATURE END OF SCHOOL TERM

PYO30255 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0108 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Nov (LATIN)--Tonight Col Alberto Natusch Busch's government decreed the end of the school year for the educational activities at the primary and intermediate levels. The government measure has ordered that classes be suspended as of Monday and that report cards be handed to the students on 15 November.

The pupils and students of the two levels are now in the last phase of school activities and due to take final exams, which should have ended 22 November.

Grants Guarantees to Universities

PYO31417 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] President Alberto Natusch Busch has granted universities full guarantees for their autonomy and the normal development of their activities. This has been reported to Radio Panamericana by the executive secretary of the Bolivian University Confederation who said: [recorded portion indistinct].

He said that he had visited the president in order to obtain the necessary guarantees for the universities to continue their activities normally. He also said that the resumption of studies at the La Paz University is now being discussed by the high officials of the university.

CUBILLOS, COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PYO31413 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 2 Nov 79 FY

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon and Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos have held an extensive and positive meeting. The Costa Rican foreign minister is making an official visit to Chile which will end on Sunday. Their meeting confirmed the excellent level of relations between Chile and Costa Rica. These countries base their relations on common principles and a general understanding on matters of common interest.

A joint declaration signed today by the two foreign ministers notes the signing of a technical cooperation agreement which offers promising expectations for the establishment of solid cooperation between the two nations.

Moreover, the joint declaration also reasserts the two countries' respect for international treaties and their adherence to peaceful means for the solution of international controversies. The two countries reassert "their respect for the absolute freedom of nations to choose the economic, social and political systems which are most in accordance with their characteristics." Furthermore, they state their "concern over the increasing attempts to politicize the work of UN organizations involved in strictly technical matters."

AMBASSADOR TO OAS NOTES BOLIVIAN 'INSTABILITY'

PYO22234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2044 GMT 2 Nov 79 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Nov (LATIN)--Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Pedro Daza stated today that Bolivia's political instability is that country's most serious limitation to achieving a sea outlet. Daza said: "The latest political developments in the neighboring country prove what the Chilean Government has asserted many times: Bolivia has no valid spokesmen to talk with about the landlocked problem."

Daza arrived in this capital from La Paz, via Lima, where he attended the Ninth OAS General Assembly.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES BOLIVIAN COUP D'ETAT

PYO21416 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Nov 79 FY

[By Carlos Prieto substituting for Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Text] It was made evident yesterday that all the international pressure used by the government of former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze to achieve a solution to the Bolivian landlocked situation was merely a justification of his fragile [words indistinct].

In fact, immediately after the armed forces rebellion and the assumption of power of Col Alberto Natusch were disclosed, Guevara Arze stated that: This is a very happy day for Chile and all Chileans. Moreover, he harangued the population to defend his government.

According to the former Bolivian president, who was appointed as interim president for only 1 year but did not even last 3 months, his country's institutional crisis is based on Bolivia's landlocked situation. This banner did not help him, however, to avoid the fall of his government.

Any possible value that was attributed to the recent OAS resolution concerning a sea outlet for Bolivia has been absolutely voided by this amusing statement made by Guevara Arze, who is not concerned about the economic and social development to which the Bolivian people are entitled. It is well known that this resolution was achieved in an atmosphere intolerable to many of the delegates attending the OAS Assembly held in La Paz. Moreover, it is evident from Guevara Arze's statement that this resolution was only a clever political maneuver carefully planned by the former Bolivian president's political strategists to stay in power.

Independently from Bolivian domestic affairs, which are the strict concern of Bolivians, the military coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch clearly shows that in history the clock cannot be turned back and that one should not even bother to correct past errors.

After 15 years of military regimes, Bolivia tried to restore a liberal democracy. The first problem was the impossibility of electing a president from among the presidential candidates. The second problem was that after choosing Guevara Arze as interim president the [words indistinct].

The United States, through its Department of State, officially noted that it will (?break) relations with Bolivia if it does not follow its democratic path. But despite the threats issued by this great power and (?any future consequences in this regard), it is evident--we repeat--that it is impossible to retract history and return to a political system which [words indistinct] driving it into an atmosphere of violence and disintegration which threatened the existence of the country itself.

In this regard, it is worthwhile to note the efforts of the Chilean Government, which after coming to understand this phenomenon, is in the process of seeking a new, democratic, authentically free and integrationist system which will lack the vices of [words indistinct].

We will have to watch the new Bolivian Government to note its behavior. Meanwhile, Colonel Natusch Busch, perhaps in an attempt to safeguard Bolivian relations with the United States, has expressed his respect for human rights, [words indistinct] and the call of elections within [word indistinct].

EXPERTS TO LEAVE FOR CONSULTATIONS AT VATICAN

PY031358 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 79 PY

[Text] A group of Chilean experts is leaving for the Vatican on Monday to consult with the Chilean Government's special representative regarding mediation matters.

The group is made up of Julio Philippi Izquierdo, (Helmut Bruner Berg), Francisco Orrego Vicuna, (Santiago Venadaban), (Patricio Poso Ruiz), (Patricio Prieto Camara) and (Osvaldo Munoz Miranda). The group is headed by Ernesto Videla, Foreign Ministry director.

The experts will attend special meetings scheduled by the Holy See.

ROLDOS CALLS FOR DEMOCRATIC UNDERSTANDING, CHANGE

PA041738 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at council session in Cuenca, Ecuador on 3 November--recorded]

[Excerpts] We have said we want a government that does not lie; we want a government that does not deceive; we want to go much farther than others took Ecuador. The painful thing, Ecuadoreans, is that many of those who could have done something for the country yesterday and did not do it, today want to prevent us from doing what Ecuador wants now. [applause]

This is why we have talked about the need for change in Ecuador. Change that will gradually permit our country's economic expansion. When we have talked about economic development, we have not merely made a statement. When we have talked about representing change, we have not merely sought to create a campaign slogan or a siren's song for naive ears. We have sought to reflect the spirit of our people and, I might add, that which is found among the most varied sectors of Ecuador: a serious policy, a responsible policy, a policy that [word indistinct] the country's problems with technical knowledge. We are striving for a sense of national unity without political sectarianism, regionalism and centralism. These are the goals that prevail in the national government. We must say that it saddens us that while some of us want to advance and feel compelled to advance, others are trying to keep us looking to the past.

What this government wants is the democratic understanding of all Ecuadoreans. This government hopes to work peacefully and fraternally with a sense of change.

We cannot remain impassive in the face of the misery of our country's immense majorities. We cannot, Ecuadoreans, waste time, energy, ability and talent trying to increase division and suffocate Ecuadorean democracy.

SPIRALING INFLATION EXPECTED AFTER SALARY RAISES

PA032128 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0417 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[By Fernando Rueda]

[Text] Quito, 2 Nov (EFE)--According to observers the mere announcement salaries will be increased in January 1980 has fueled inflation in Ecuador. President Jaime Roldos last night approved a legislative decree increasing the minimum salary 100 percent. The step has been openly criticized by businessmen but generally well received by the trade unions.

The current minimum salary of 2,000 sucres (\$80) will be doubled in January. The last increase from 1,500 to 2,000 sucres (\$60 to \$80) was granted in January 1979.

According to the Economic Department of the Quito Chamber of Commerce, this is an excessive increase which will undoubtedly trigger a record inflation in the country. The Chamber feels higher income groups may come out relatively unscathed from situations of this nature but employees earning fixed salaries will bear the full brunt of the inflation.

According to commercial data the cost of living has increased 185 percent in the last decade (1970 to July 1979), whereas salaries increased 337 percent during the same period. This includes fringe benefits and other compensations.

However, the government has said it is aware of the possible repercussions of the salary increases and the sacrifices they will entail not only for the private sector but also for the central and regional public governments. It has, therefore, simultaneously frozen prices of staples for 1 year, public service rates for 3 years and rentals for 3 years. This way the government expects to stave off the cost of living increase predicted by managerial sectors.

According to the most recent official data the inflation rate was 8.78 percent in September. This places the annual inflation rate at 11.7 percent, which is rather high for Ecuador but substantially lower than that of other Latin American countries.

Observers predict that although Ecuador is a modest oil exporting country, it will face economic straits, such as high inflation tares by 1980. One reason for this is it will have to meet obligations arising from the "heavy public borrowing" of the previous military government. The public debt apparently amounts to \$4 billion whereas the general budget totals \$1.345 billion.

NEW PRODUCTION INCENTIVE MEASURES ANNOUNCED

PA020418 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] The government yesterday released the much heralded group of measures with which it hopes to confront the country's present economic and social situation. The primary objective of the 60 measures is to make the national productive apparatus more dynamic and increase the people's social benefits, in concordance with the national development plan which the government is preparing to implement next year.

The document was released yesterday afternoon by Fausto Molina, national public information secretary, at the Presidential Palace.

[Begin Molina recording] These actions are a part of a short term policy which is effective immediately. It will be implemented over the coming months. These actions will complement measures to be announced as part of the national development plan for next year.

These measures will also supplement those already instituted by the government and others to whom it will apply.

The measures are as follows: giving preferential incentives for the production of potatoes, corn, leguminous grain, barley and pigweed [quinoa]. Increasing rice production through promotion of scientific cultivation of the product in Guayas and Los Rios, implementation of the American plan and the Samborondon and Babahoyo projects through the incorporation of producer cooperatives into credit programs; controlling prices, weights, measures and qualities to guarantee the profitability which provides incentive to production and reasonable prices to the consumer; creating mechanisms to bring the producer closer to the consumer such as open fairs or marketing cooperatives in order to facilitate the acquisition of staples by the popular sectors; controlling the prices of staples by means of the effective participation of INAC and IMPROVEC [expansions unknown] in the marketing of such products; importing food products whose scarcity could generate inflationary prices; establishing emergency measures for the supply of wheat and flour; supplying elements of agricultural production, particularly seed and fertilizer; adopting measures for the preferential consumption of domestically produced cotton and preparing a feasibility study on the renovation and rehabilitation of the country's cacao producing areas. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

COMMUNIST PARTY ANNOUNCES RIGHTIST COUNTERCOUP PLANNED

CP Denounces U.S. 'Connivance'

PA031556 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party, announced today that rightists are preparing a counter coup to overthrow the revolutionary government junta.

The communist leader said the coup is being planned by officers who held high-ranking posts during Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime, financiers and large landowners. One of the possible days for the counter coup was today, a public holiday celebrating memorial day.

Handal said Col Roberto Escobar Garcia, former labor and agriculture minister, would lead the coup. He was agriculture minister when the former regime was overthrown. Cols Tomas Heriberto German, Pastor Bonilla, Eliseo Gonzalez Elizondo, Godofredo Regalado, Francisco Gustavo Martinez Isassi, Francisco Martinez Vasquez and Lt Col "Mico" Pena were also mentioned as participating in the plot. Handal said he did not recall the first name of the last officer, but he was obviously referring to Miguel Tomas Pena. Handal said these officers have held various posts in the army and security corps, particularly the latter. He said they hoped to use contributions from some capitalists to undermine the army, where there are young officers who were decisive in Romero's overthrow.

Handal said important capitalists such as Roberto Hill, Eduardo Lemis O'Byrne and Francisco Callejas Malaina were also participating in the plot. They have a fund of several million dollars to support the operation. With this money they hope to buy several army officers. They also intend to contact center-rightist sectors that participated in the October coup d'etat and officers who may have greater commitments to North Americans, Handal said.

He also said industrialist Raul Molina H. is actively participating in the nationalist democratic organization, a paramilitary organization maintained by the previous administration.

The communist party denounced "U.S. connivance" in the plot and said the conspirators contacted the U.S. Government 5 days ago. The North Americans did not support or reject the plan, and this was interpreted as tacit approval, Handal indicated. He believes the U.S. State Department has recently changed its Central American policy. Handal said the overture by Viron Vaky, who was here at the beginning of August to negotiate a "real internal coup", has served to support fascist sectors. He said the internal coup Vaky tried to carry out would have been led by Col Rafael Flores Lima and Col Roberto Escobar Garcia. General Romero would have had to submit his resignation to them. However, the maneuver failed.

Handal also criticized the security corps for the methods it used in dispersing political demonstrations, which have left many dead.

Junta Calls Countercoup 'Suicidal'

PA031557 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2338 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government revolutionary junta has called the attempted rightist countercoup 'suicidal.'

Jorge Shafick Handal, Salvadoran Communist Party secretary general, said at noon today that a group of colonels and capitalists were planning a countercoup to overthrow the junta which seized power on 15 October.

The junta members expressed their surprise and disbelief that the North Americans have given their tacit approval to this action, as Handal has stated.

They said that despite opposition from some sectors, changes will occur in El Salvador. They added that the government already knew of the activities of some groups who are trying to obstruct the country's historic development. The junta members insisted that the people will have to determine their own future, including the socioeconomic development of the country.

Meanwhile, it is believed that some sectors of the security forces have contributed to the climate of instability by acting against popular demonstrations without orders from their superiors.

LEFTISTS CONTROL CAPITAL'S DOWNTOWN AREA; BPR MARCH SET

PA022201 Paris AFP in English 2123 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, Nov 2 (AFP)--Armed left-wing partisans today maintained their control of the capital's downtown area where they roamed the streets, ignoring a plea from the ruling leftist junta to lay down their arms in favor of negotiations.

One of the left-wing groups, the People's Revolutionary Bloc--which still holds nine people hostage in the labor and economy ministries--issued another challenge to the new government by calling a "gigantic" protest march for next Tuesday.

All of downtown San Salvador is controlled by the leftists, but the city seems emptied of its population and silent except for the leftists' loudspeakers calling for a revolution.

"We are tired of all this nonsense," said a rare stroller, "we want peace." It has been 18 days since the junta took power from dictator General Carlos Humberto Romero. There have been more than 100 people killed.

The families of the nine hostages went to the ministry buildings to plead for the release of their relatives. There was no answer to their appeal.

There were 23 coffins on the steps of Rosario Church, which is still being occupied by Trotskyite members of the People's Leagues of February 28. These contain the bodies of the victims of last Monday's fighting which followed leftist demonstrations.

The people's leagues said it would "bury all these martyrs" inside the church, but the coffins have remained on the steps, poorly closed and exposed to the beating sun.

FPL COMMUNIQUE SAYS EPL 'NOW ACTIVE'

PA041606 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today released a communique announcing that its People's Liberation Army (EPL) is now active.

The communique attributed an attack carried out yesterday to units of the newly-born EPL. The attack was against the National Telecommunications Administration warehouse located on kilometer 14 of the Eastern Road. According to the communique, the EPL clashed with six guards on duty at the warehouse for over 10 minutes.

Another FPL communique condemns what the organization terms a massacre against a demonstration staged Wednesday by the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc. More than 12 people died on that occasion.

GUATEMALA

VILLAGRAN CALLS FOR 'CORDON SANITAIRE' AROUND BOLIVIA

PA041627 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1727 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer today proposed to the American countries that a "cordon sanitaire" be imposed around the new Bolivian Government. "The coup d'etat which deposed Walter Guevara Arze is a step backward in the Bolivian democratization process," Villagran Kramer told ACAN-EFE.

Guevara Arze, Bolivia's first constitutional president in the last decade, was deposed on 1 November by a military coup headed by Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who proclaimed himself the new ruler.

Villagran Kramer said it is urgent that a cordon be established around the new Bolivian authorities "to defend democracy on the continent."

The Guatemalan vice president a social democrat who studied international relations at the University of Geneva and who recently returned to this capital after visiting Spain, Venezuela and Mexico, said he had recently telephoned Latin American leaders to outline his plan to quarantine Bolivia.

Villagran Kramer approved of the immediate U.S. reaction to the Bolivian coup, which was to suspend all economic and military aid to the new authorities and review diplomatic relations between Washington and La Paz.

The vice president said former president Guevara represented a return to institutional legality in Bolivia. He noted that in a few weeks Guevara had achieved diplomatic victories regarding Bolivia's national goal of recovering direct access to the sea, which it lost in the 19th century when Chile gained possession of the coastal area of Tacna and Arica.

During its recent assembly in La Paz, the OAS agreed to discuss Bolivia's request for an outlet to the sea.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SALVADORAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

PA021941 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso told newsmen that the instability prevailing in El Salvador since the revolutionary junta took over is seriously affecting the mediation agreement.

As you recall, mediation between the two countries was making normal progress when the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was in power, but the peace talks have now been suspended. As you must realize, this worries us because it means there will be no peace negotiations for some time.

GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA041700 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1618 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso announced today that Honduras will receive Salvadoran refugees fleeing from the violence in their country.

"We will do this for humanitarian reasons, since we do not have any relations with our neighbor El Salvador," he said. "Those Salvadorans who enter Honduras will be treated like the Nicaraguans who on another occasion also escaped from violence."

Perez Cadalso said he hoped their "will not be too many" Salvadoran refugees, because the country lacks the resources needed to provide them with the thoughtful attention the government would like to give. It has been learned that some 30 Salvadoran families have already entered Honduras, but the political decision to accept them as refugees had not yet been announced.

In 1969, Hondurans and Salvadorans engaged in a 100-hour war that has left them estranged. However, the two countries have sought peace and are currently engaged in a mediation process that must shortly enter an oral state in order to receive the recommendations of mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, a former president of Peru and the International Court of Justice.

According to the Honduran foreign minister, as a result of the political tension in El Salvador, where a coup was recently staged, "peace negotiations will be delayed at least until social calm returns to that country."

He added that Honduras will work to insure that the new Salvadoran Government--which has expressed its peaceful intentions--"recognizes what the previous regime had done, so negotiations can continue rather than beginning anew."

TROOPS SENT TO GUARD SALVADORAN BORDER

PA021914 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Honduras--Army troops have been sent to the border with El Salvador, where Salvadoran guerrillas crossed the border yesterday and killed a soldier.

These troops are now in El Amatillo, a border post 250 km south of Tegucigalpa, where the Salvadoran guerrillas are supposedly still hiding. They apparently crossed the border in an attempt to escape from Salvadoran authorities.

According to reports, the guerrillas crossed the border at the village of Alianza, where they stole a military vehicle and killed the driver. Later, they stopped a bus on the road to Nacaome and after forcing the 12 passengers to get off, left in the bus. The two vehicles were found abandoned 3 hours later.

ARMY CAPTURES SANDINIST SOLDIERS AT BORDER

PA022025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Army captured two Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army soldiers who violated Honduran territory on Thursday. The capture was made in Choluteca Department bordering with Nicaragua when a platoon of eight Sandinist soldiers aboard a dump truck entered Honduras.

The presence of the Honduran soldiers caused the Sandinist to flee leaving two of their members who had alighted from the truck. The captured Nicaraguan soldiers are being questioned to determine the reason for the frequent Sandinist incursions in Honduran territory. Two weeks ago Sandinist soldiers clashed with Honduran police patrols. A Nicaraguan was killed in the clash. In yesterday's incident no shooting took place but the Honduran Armed Forces reacted immediately and sent combat planes to patrol the border region.

Since the Sandinist triumph violations of the Honduran border have been continuous and the Honduran Army has reinforced its border posts. Several Nicaraguan citizens favoring the Somoza regime, who had sought refuge in Honduras, have been kidnaped by Sandinist platoons and taken to Nicaragua.

Soldiers To Be Returned

PA040228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1625 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Two Sandinists captured last Thursday in Honduran territory will be returned to Nicaragua shortly. Honduran military junta press secretary Herman Allan Padget told newsmen "the two captured Sandinists are evidence to be presented to the Nicaraguan Government and to again call attention to the irregularities occurring when armed Nicaraguan soldiers cross the border."

The Sandinists were captured when Honduran patrols came upon a Nicaraguan platoon aboard a dump truck. Six of the Sandinists managed to escape the Honduran troops. Padget told newsmen that there had been no shooting between the Sandinists and the Honduran troops.

The official Honduran spokesman emphasized the Honduran Government has reasserted its "firm decision to remain neutral in matters affecting neighboring countries and will not allow its territory to be used as a sanctuary for invaders or a hunting ground for armies."

He added that the Nicaraguan Government has also said it will not allow armed groups to enter Honduras or enter Nicaragua from Honduras. He concluded by saying: "When we return the Sandinists, we shall also ask the Nicaraguan Government to take the necessary steps to avoid future border incidents."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENOUNCES 'CIA PLOT' AGAINST REVOLUTION

PA030347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 Nov (AFP)--A plot by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to conspire against the Sandinist revolution with its operations based in Honduras was denounced here today by Cmdr Daniel Ortega, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

According to Ortega, the plot reportedly involves Maj Pablo Emilio Salzar known as Commander Bravo and is sponsored by the CIA with the support of some U.S. senators, but probably behind the back of President Jimmy Carter. Commander Ortega voiced skepticism about reports that Commander Bravo is dead and left open the possibility that the former Somoquist officer is alive and heading the counterrevolution in Nicaragua.

Ortega said that there is little documentary evidence, although much circumstantial evidence, that the U.S. intelligence agency is plotting against the Sandinist revolution from Honduras. The Sandinist leader linked to the CIA conspiratorial plot the death of labor leader Oscar Rivas killed recently in the offices of a cosmetics distributor in Managua. The incident was shrouded in mystery and is being investigated, he said.

Daniel Ortega noted that six men armed with Israeli Uzi machineguns, which are very difficult to obtain, killed Rivas in an apparent attack on behalf of the workers class. Ortega told AFP the group most likely was acting on CIA orders in a plan to sow disruption. The objective was to kill the factory owner as a prelude to a wave of personal attacks against well-known members of private enterprise in Nicaragua. The purpose of such a plan, according to Ortega, would be to sow mistrust among the private sector, which is trying to assist in the reconstruction of the country, so it would abandon its mission and leave the country.

He affirmed the Sandinist National Liberation Front does not promote class hatred and does not seek to put an end to private enterprise in Nicaragua, but wants to establish a system whereby this type of enterprise will realize it cannot obtain exaggerated profits at the expense of the people, as it did during the Somoquist regime.

DISSIDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN MANAGUA NEIGHBORHOODS

PA041809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP)--For the first time since the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution, dissident groups staged demonstrations last night in three northeastern Managua neighborhoods. They detonated homemade bombs and shouted slogans demanding a truly free fatherland. The demonstrations were staged in the empty neighborhood streets very late at night, in the style of the Sandinist insurgents during the June, 1979 rebellion. During the march, which ended without incident, the demonstrators shouted the names of fighters who were killed in the insurrection against dictator Anastasio Somoza and repeated the slogan of the Social Christian Party: "Nicaragua belongs to everyone. We are all the solution."

ARMY CHIEF: PATROL MISTAKENLY CROSSED INTO HONDURAS

PA022254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1845 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega Saavedra said here today "We revolutionarily admit one of our border patrols made a mistake when it entered Honduran territory, but we are not frightened by our neighbor's posturing." He explained that because of a scout's mistake, the patrol had entered some 40 meters into Honduran territory in Choluteca and that they had encountered an Honduran patrol. He added the men aboard a jeep returned to Nicaragua immediately but that the scout and the patrol leader were arrested by the Honduran soldiers.

The Sandinist commander also said according to the traditional fraternity and mutual respect existing between the two countries they had made efforts to obtain the release of those arrested, but that it has been agreed that the Nicaraguans must be investigated and negotiations had been continued at higher levels.

Ortega Saavedra also regretted "some irresponsible person" in Honduras had ordered the violation of the Nicaraguan airspace by three T-33 Honduran Air Force jets which flew over the Ocotal region and near Esteli where there are Nicaraguan military bases. After describing the action (the overflight of planes over Nicaraguan territory) as an isolated incident "not reflecting the position of the Honduran Army and people," Ortega Saavedra added that "We are concerned that Somozists in Honduras might use the incident to create an international atmosphere hostile to our country."

The military chief added that the military authorities have taken the necessary measures to prevent this type of mistake in the future which causes confusion but which, bearing in mind the lack of experience of the Nicaraguan patrols, should be the object of greater understanding by the neighboring countries.

He said that the Nicaraguan Army's strength "is based on the people who in the past and in the present have crushed all imperialist attacks against the country." He said he hopes that "these imprudent acts of violating Nicaraguan airspace will not be repeated." "We hope," he said, "this border incident which was involuntary on our part will not lead to greater problems. We trust the highest level efforts to obtain the return of our companeros detained in Honduras will soon bring results."

In answer to questions of ACAN-EFE, the army commander in chief said investigations on the air incursion into Nicaragua by the Honduran Air Force are being carried out and no official protest has been filed yet, although it will be filed in due time.

MINISTRY LODGES COMPLAINT WITH EMBASSIES ABOUT SOMOZISTS

PA022012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2352 GMT 1 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has complained to the Colombian, Guatemalan and Salvadoran Embassies about the ease with which civilians and military personnel connected with Anastasio Somoza's former government have been leaving their premises, it was learned here today.

A few days ago, Amilcar Ibarra Rojas, a neurosurgeon who was labor minister during Somoza's administration, escaped from the Guatemalan Embassy and is now in Honduras.

Felix Roberto Guillen, a former brigadier general, director of the military academy, member of the General Staff and National Guard paymaster, escaped from the Argentine Embassy leaving no trace of his whereabouts.

The Colombian ambassador notified the Foreign Ministry yesterday of the "voluntary relinquishment" of the right of asylum by four former guardsmen and one civilian. They are former National Guard Maj Leonte Ramiro Arguello Ramirez, a communications technician who served as an executive at Las Mercedes International Airport--now called Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport--Captains Enrique Jose Arguello Ramirez and Jose Urroz Mayorga, who was also an executive at Las Mercedes International Airport, and 2d Lt Fernando Rivas Flores, an aviation technician. The civilian is David Santamaria, an economist and former general manager of the now defunct National Institute of Foreign and Domestic Trade. He is allegedly involved in an embezzlement case.

According to a Foreign Ministry source, they left a note to Colombian Charge D'Affaires Luis Vargas saying they "were returning to normal life."

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS BOLIVIAN MILITARY COUP

PA040312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1722 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has officially condemned the coup d'etat staged Thursday in Bolivia by Col Alberto Natusch against Walter Guevara Arze's constitutional regime. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, who returned to his country last night after having participated in the Ninth OAS Assembly in La Paz, said "the coup has interrupted the democratic process developing in Bolivia."

During his stay in La Paz, D'Escoto held talks with President Guevara, who is maintaining an underground government, and with Juan Lechin, the leader of the Bolivian Labor Central, and learned of democratic progress in this country. He said Lechin controls all the working class in Bolivia including the powerful miners' union with over 20,000 members.

"It seems civilian rule irked the military after over 10 years of military governments. The coup came immediately following the adjournment of the OAS Assembly and discredits the democratic principles included in the OAS Charter," the foreign minister added.

In regards to Chilean strongman Gen Augusto Pinochet's refusal to negotiate an outlet to the sea for Bolivia, "which has international support," the chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy emphasized "It is the isolated opinion of Pinochet and his generals and not of the Chilean people." D'Escoto said: "If Edward Kennedy wins the forthcoming presidential elections in the United States, as is expected, Pinochet will be subjected to strong pressures leading to his overthrow."

ARMY CHIEF DISCUSSES ATTENDANCE AT AMERICAN MILITARY FORUM

PA031859 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2126 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), said here today he is surprised at a press dispatch from Colombia saying his attendance at the meeting of American army commanders, scheduled to open in Bogota on 5 November, is "uncertain."

"I sent a cable saying I would participate as an observer. However, the invitation has not been confirmed at this late date," the Nicaraguan military officer said.

Among other topics, the continental military meeting will discuss antiguerrilla warfare in America, the presence of military governments in the area and the danger of hemispheric security from the advance of guerrilla movements and terrorism.

Ortega said that judging from the topics on the agenda, "It can be surmised that it will be an aggressive meeting." He added: "Some of the army chiefs may feel that we would be a nuisance and would ruin their meeting. Our presence would reflect our revolutionary positions and the dignity of our Sandinist people." The EPS chief said the dispatch casting doubts about his participation is the result of the irresponsibility of the reactionary sectors that congregate at these military meetings.

CUBAN MEDICAL BRIGADE ARRIVES IN PUERTO CABEZAS

PA041905 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Cuban solidarity was manifested in Puerto Cabezas last week with the arrival of the "Martyrs of Bolivia" medical brigade that will work for an indefinite period on our Atlantic coast, which was submerged in neglect and misery for 45 years during the Somozist dictatorship.

Deputy Health Minister Dr Juan Ignacio Gutierrez and Alejandro Gonzalez, official in charge of the Health Ministry's press and information department, accompanied the medical brigade to Puerto Cabezas. The Health Ministry is providing medical assistance and vaccination programs under its single health system as part of the campaign which the government of national reconstruction is waging to incorporate Zelaya Department into the present revolutionary process.

The "Martyrs of Bolivia" Cuban brigade is comprised of seven doctors, one nonspecialized nurse, one gynecological nurse, one gynecologist-obstetrician, one pediatrician, two internal medicine specialists, one anesthetist, one gynecology-obstetrics male nurse and one general nurse.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC POSTS--The Government of National Reconstruction recently appointed Ada Francis Somarriba de Lopez and Maria Isabel Cardenal de Reyes as adviser and cultural attache respectively to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica. Also appointed was Tomas Arguello Chamorro, adviser to the Nicaraguan Embassy in the United Kingdom and Erwin Aguilar Gamez, adviser to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Italy. Companero Giovanni Delgado Campos was appointed first secretary to our embassy in France and Emilio Balladares as adviser in the same embassy. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 79 p 4 PA]

APP: LAST GROUP OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' RELEASED

PA041237 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Havana, Nov 4 (AFP)--Cuban television announced on Saturday night the freeing of a last group of 400 "counter-revolutionaries," completing President Fidel Castro's promise almost a year ago to release a total of 3,600 political prisoners.

The TV news announcement said Cuban jails still held 600 "war criminals" from the Batista dictatorship, arrested after the Castro revolution victory in January 1959. All were said to be secret agents or military men who served the regime of former President Fulgencio Batista.

Mr. Castro announced in November last year, after talks with representatives of the Cuban exile community, that he would free 3,600 Cuban political prisoners.

Committee of 75 Praises Release

PA050251 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The recent pardon of the last 400 prisoners who were charged with crimes against state security and the violation of immigration laws, confirms the great generosity of the Cuban Government and the exquisite way in which the agreements made with the Cuban community abroad have been complied with, Rosendo Canto Hernandez, member of the Committee of 75 of the Cuban community abroad and president of the Casa Cuba of Madrid, told Radio Havana today after learning of the release of the last group of prisoners who were serving sentences for the crimes in question. The program to release the 3,600 prisoners has thus been completed.

When we came to talk with the Cuban Government and its president, Fidel Castro, in November and December of last year, Canto Hernandez stressed, we were convinced of the generosity of the revolution and were sure the Cuban Government would release the prisoners. I am deeply satisfied with the favorable way in which the agreements and this new pardon have worked out. The release of this group will make the relatives of the prisoners very happy.

Moreover, Canto Hernandez said: In liberating its enemies, the Cuban revolution reaffirms its strength and its genuine compliance with human rights, something very different from the demagogic campaign the United States Government has been carrying out for some time.

CASTRO'S SON REPORTEDLY SEEKING ASYLUM IN MADRID

PA021614 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Madrid, 2 Nov (AFP)--According to rumors in Latin American circles, Fidel Castro Balat, son of the Cuban chief of state, is in Madrid and plans to seek political asylum in Spain. Castro is a nuclear engineer and lives in Moscow. Spanish officials denied having any knowledge of the matter.

CASTRO STATEMENT ON RHODESIAN TALKS ON BEHALF OF NONALIGNED

FLO31937 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 79 FL

[Text] We have just received a declaration issued by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement. The declaration states as follows:

The leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front--Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe--have requested the nonaligned countries' support for the positions of the Patriotic Front in the negotiations being conducted with the British Government operating as a colonial superpower. The Patriotic Front leaders reject the plan proposed by the British Government according to which the period of transition to a government of its own in Zimbabwe will only last 2 months with the British Government retaining absolute responsibility for the conduct and supervision of elections, excluding the participation of UN and Commonwealth peace forces, during the transitional period. There would be no registration of voters or delimitation of electoral districts for these elections.

For its part, the Patriotic Front has formulated the following proposals: A) a 6-month period of transition which would allow for an effective cease-fire; B) registration of voters; C) delimitation of electoral districts; and D) an electoral campaign. Likewise, the Front also maintains that a transitional administrative council should be created with equal representation of the Patriotic Front and the so-called "internal government" a council which would have executive and legislative powers.

The Front proposes the establishment of three committees in charge of the police, army and the elections in which all sides would have equal representation, as well as integration of the Patriotic Front forces into the army and police force on equal terms with acceptable elements of the internal regime.

Finally, the Patriotic Front proposal establishes the participation of UN military forces and service agencies in: A) the military sphere for supervising the cease-fire and guarding the border with South Africa; B) the public safety and police sphere; C) the civil and electoral sphere.

Cuba's people and government offer their full support to these demands of the Patriotic Front. As chairman of the movement and on its behalf, we wish to express its support for the positions of the Patriotic Front and stress that, in connection with the London conference on Zimbabwe, the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference of chiefs of state and government pointed out that the results of that conference would not receive international acceptance or recognition unless an authentic majority government was established and the terms of independence would satisfy the demands of the struggling people of Zimbabwe and would fulfill the requirements outlined in the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the nonaligned countries movement and the United Nations.

Signed: Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

ROA KOURI, ANGOLAN ENVOY DENOUNCE SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

FL021506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 2 Nov 79 FL

[Text] At the Angolan Government's request, the UN Security Council has begun examining the aggression by the South African Republic into Angolan territory. Elisio de Figueiredo, Angolan permanent representative to the United Nations, has stated that the Pretoria racist regime is brutally trampling upon all international laws and ignoring all international community agreements in carrying out barbarous attacks in the southern districts of his country. Elisio Figueiredo stated that the maintenance of the criminal apartheid regime in southern Africa and its possession of nuclear weapons are the results of the aid it receives from imperialist countries.

Raul Roa Kouri, speaking as chairman of the nonaligned countries Coordinating Bureau, stated that the recent incursions into Angola are part of a plan being carried out against the peoples of the continent to perpetuate the existence of racist regimes.

CUBA, ANGOLA SIGN PROTOCOL ON CONSTRUCTION WORK

FLO22139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 2 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A protocol in the sphere of construction work between Cuba and Angola was signed today in this capital as a climax to the conversations conducted by a delegation of that fraternal African country and Cuban officials. The document was signed by Angolan Construction and Housing Minister Horacio Braz da Silva and our country's Construction Minister Jose Lopez Moreno. At the conclusion of the signing ceremony the Angolan minister held a press conference during which he expressed satisfaction over the valuable experiences gained while in Cuba and the fruitful negotiations he had conducted, especially in the field of construction work. In closing, he stressed that the Angolan people highly value the work of the Cuban internationalist workers who demonstrate the proud spirit of sacrifice and struggle of the Cuban people in the face of adverse situations.

Today's protocol in the field of construction work points out that, during the talks, the development of cooperation and technical assistance being offered by Cuba to Angola in recent years was examined and found to be satisfactory in all aspects.

The document outlines plans for projects to be undertaken next year by the Cuban Enterprise of Construction Work in Angola, which is affiliated with the Caribe Union of Construction Enterprises. The projects to be built next year will cost \$25 million and include one dam, a waterworks system, three bridges and 50 apartment buildings. Also included in the projects are plans for urbanization of the areas in which homes will be built, as well as the paving of some areas in the port of Luanda and the building of a cold-storage warehouse.

The Cuban-Angolan protocol also refers to the conversations conducted by the two delegations on the training of Angolan workers on the job in the different types of work of the Cuban enterprise in Angola. Another point in the document refers to the work of the juridical and economic commissions for contracting the projects with the construction enterprise. On the creation of mixed enterprises, the protocol stresses that reports will be submitted to the Cuban Government for the consideration of requests formulated by the Angolan side.

The Angolan delegation paid a 7-day visit to our country during which it visited various work centers and government agencies.

Angolan Minister Ends Visit

FLO30143 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Horacio Pereira Braz da Silva, construction and housing minister of the People's Republic of Angola, and his delegation left Havana this afternoon. The distinguished visitor was seen off at the air terminal by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the party Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Construction, and Jose Lopez Moreno, minister of construction.

Interviewed for national television news on the results of (his visit) to our country, the Angolan construction and housing minister said: [Begin recording, speaking in Portuguese, fading into Spanish translation] The most significant thing we found here in Cuba was the fraternal relationship among all Cuban people and the government's constant concern for their well-being. A new socialist man is being formed in Cuba. Therefore, all actions taken here are aimed at that objective--creation of a new man, completely free, a man free from humiliation, free from exploitation. Briefly, this is the most significant experience we gained from our visit to Cuba and our tour of the country.

[end recording]

ALMEIDA SPEECH AT AWARDS CEREMONY FOR PUERTO RICAN 'PATRIOTS'

FLO21628 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0240 GMT 2 Nov 79 FL

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Juan Almeida at a ceremony held at Havana's Cubanacan Hall: in honor of Puerto Ricans Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo--live]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; dear Puerto Rican patriots Lolita Lebron, Oscar Collazo, Rafael Cancel and Irving Flores; comrades: For the Cuban people, their Communist Party and their revolutionary government, tonight's ceremony fulfills a sacred duty of combative solidarity and constitutes a sincere tribute of admiration and respect toward you, Comrades Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo--the representatives of the most heroic and selfless segment of the beautiful Puerto Rican people in their struggle of more than 100 years for freedom and the independence of their fatherland, waged for many years ago against Spanish colonialism and now against imperialism.

On this occasion Marti's apothegm "to honor is an honor" has special meaning. Cuba is honored by pinning on your chests the medal that symbolizes a glorious phase of our history, the history written on Playa Giron's beach when imperialism suffered its first great defeat in America. Due to a coincidence in dates you were set free on 12 September, one more anniversary on the birthday of Don Pedro Albizu Campos, a tireless fighter for the cause of Puerto Rico's independence to which he devoted his fruitful existence as a patriot and revolutionary. The anniversary, therefore, stresses the everlasting historic meaning of the ancestral call to arms, which identifies with the postulates of the Cuban revolutionary party founded by Marti, and its determination remains unyielding before the bars of enemy prisons, a determination which was forged in the entrails of the Puerto Rican people.

None of those sacrifices has been in vain or foreign to the preoccupations of the Cuban revolution, heir to Marti's traditions. During the days of the Moncada [barracks assault], the [landing of the] Granma of the Sierra Maestra, the generation of the centennial [as heard] always remembered the historic significance of the struggle of the sister island. At the time when the Cuban youth, led by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, charged against the tyranny's stronghold in Santiago de Cuba, Comrade Oscar Collazo had been in prison since 1950. Months later, after our glorious 26 July, even though under adverse conditions of intense persecution when repression was causing painful voids in our ranks but at the same time national awareness was awakening, the world was surprised to learn the news that a Puerto Rican nationalist commando--a woman and three men--had carried out a daring revolutionary action which would put them in prison for more than a quarter of a century.

In such a manner, the fight for Puerto Rico's independence achieved world renown. Because of that unyielding will of independence and fatherland demonstrated throughout long years of difficult and solitary imprisonment that they may bear them on their chests and in their hearts, tonight we present to them the Playa Giron national order, bestowed to the group by the decision of our people, and the assault on the Moncada barracks 20th anniversary medal. We are honored to pin these medals on each of you.

However, we are saddened in this solemn ceremony by the absence of beloved Comrade Andres Figueroa Cordero who participated in the action on Congress. Figueroa Cordero died early this year of a grave illness.

In his case, imperialism used the same inhumane tactics it used against Don Pedro Albizu Campos. He was set free when he only had very little left of life, simply to elude the responsibilities of having him die in prison. The Playa Giron national order is bestowed post mortem on Andres Figueroa Cordero as a member of the group of patriots, as well as the assault on the Moncada barracks 20th anniversary commemorative medal.

Perhaps your modesty and naturalness, dear comrades, protagonists of a heroic deed in which you only see the fulfillment of a duty, puts limitations on your full appreciation of what you represent in revolutionary spirit for the present and future generations. Your qualities and virtues, your behavior free of weaknesses, the direction of your lives reflect the exceptional attributes to which heroic guerrilla Ernesto Che Guevara referred when he said to be a revolutionary is to reach the highest step in the ladder of the human species.

Comrades Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo, you have endured in your own flesh the severity of imperialism and colonialism and have carried on your shoulders the pain of the hundreds of thousands of oppressed and exploited Puerto Rican compatriots. As sons and daughters of workers and peasants you emigrated to the United States seeking economic stability you were unable to find in your own country. Lolita Lebron, a textile mill worker; Oscar and Andres of peasant origin; Rafael, a student and for a while a construction worker in our country; and Irving, a hard-working tailor, united their fortunes on the side of justice and fatherland, freedom and human dignity.

Isolated, cut off from world events, subjected to the brutal rigor of the Yankee prisons, imperialism attempted in vain to break them with cruel promises to make them renounce their noble ideals. Accustomed to corrupting everything, to negotiating everything, they thought they could corrupt their consciences. Once more they were unable to comprehend the values of these men and women. They were mistaken. The group of prisoners, in the face of each maneuver, responded negatively. One and a thousand times they reaffirmed the right of Puerto Rico to freedom and independence. The jail doors were not opened by imperialist generosity. They were opened by the action of world public opinion, the solidarity of the peoples, the moral and political weight of a new correlation of forces and, above all, the revolutionary intransigence of the prisoners.

For 29 years Oscar Collazo and for more than 25 years Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel and Irving Flores repeated the watchword: If we had more lives, we would give them for the freedom of Puerto Rico. They never accepted the consideration of a pardon with conditions.

Dear comrades, with this ceremony not only are we honoring a group of exemplary revolutionaries; we are ratifying, at the same time, the firm commitment of continuing to struggle together with you and your people for the cause of Puerto Rico. No pressure, no imperialist threat will ever make Cuba give up this sacred duty of Latin American solidarity and historic brotherhood.

Dear comrades, as ordered by the Cuban people, our Communist Party and the Council of States we give you the warmest of welcomes to the land of Jose Marti. In Marti's name and with fervent emotion, allow Comrade Fidel to present these decorations which represent our admiration, our love and our unyielding solidarity. Allow us to shout together with you: Long live a free and independent Puerto Rico! [shouts of "viva," prolonged applause]

GRENADA

PLOT TO OVERTHROW BISHOP'S GOVERNMENT REVEALED

PA031636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 3 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bridgetown, 3 Nov (AFP)--Official sources reported here today that several people, including seven policemen, have been arrested in connection with a plot to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Police seized arms, ammunition, an undetermined amount of gelignite and homemade bombs during the investigation.

According to a government spokesman, one of the individuals arrested said antigovernment elements were preparing to overthrow Bishop's pro-Cuban government. The plot included the landing of foreign troops at three different points on this small island of 100,000 inhabitants. Bishop is expected to address the nation over the weekend.

300 Opposition Arrests Ordered

PA041721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 4 Nov 79 PA

[Text] St. Georges, 4 Nov (AFP)--Reliable sources indicated here today that the Grenadian Revolutionary Government has ordered the arrest of some 300 of its opponents in order to eliminate the threat of a coup by internal forces with which it is faced after having uncovered a planned coup d'etat on Saturday. In the last 24 hours 19 people have been arrested. Another 30 people may be arrested in the course of this week, according to sources close to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government.

Bishop showed the press rifles and other weapons and ammunition that were found in the homes of individuals who were to participate in a conspiracy on Saturday to overthrow the revolutionary government. The prime minister said U.S. sources [as received] were involved and that the conspirators were working in cooperation with individuals and organizations on Trinidad and Tobago, 160 km south of Grenada. Sources close to Bishop said yesterday's conspiracy included plans to land troops at three points on the island. A police official reportedly informed Bishop of the conspiracy.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop forcibly deposed the government of Sir Eric Gairy on 13 March.

\$5,000 DONATED FOR NICARAGUAN RECONSTRUCTION

PA031740 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government junta has announced receipt of \$5,000 donation from the Grenadian Revolutionary Government and people. The donation came with a personal letter from Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop addressed to Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Cmdr Daniel Ortega, members of the local government.

In addition to the donation for Nicaragua's reconstruction, Bishop sent an invitation to the government junta and the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to visit Grenada. The leaders of the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution expressed official thanks for the donation and simultaneously invited the Grenadian prime minister to visit Nicaragua.

Bishop met Ramirez and Ortega during the nonaligned summit held in Havana in September.